

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO KISAYO TAMIYASU

HON. MIKE KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great woman who is celebrating her "beijun"—her 88th birthday celebration this summer in Lincoln City, OR.

Kisayo Tamiyasu came to America from Japan in 1921, a 16-year-old bride seeking a new life with her young husband, Shigeto Tamiyasu. Transcending cultures and continents, Kisayo's life story is filled with courage and strength, pathos, and adversity. Beginning married life together in the hop fields and potato farms of Multnomah and Clackamas Counties in Oregon, through the establishment of their family in Brooks, OR, the Japanese relocation camps of Tule Lake and Minidoka, resettlement in Portland, OR and well-earned retirement in Palo Alto, CA, Kisayo and her husband exemplify a unique generation of immigrants which made positive contributions to their adoptive country and became outstanding Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am including in the RECORD a biography of Kisayo Tamiyasu which describes her remarkable life in greater detail. On behalf of all Oregonians, I want to extend to Mrs. Tamiyasu very best wishes on her 88th birthday.

KISAYO (SADAKUNI) TAMIYASU

Kisayo Sadakuni Tamiyasu was born on October 15, 1904 (the 14th year of the reign of Emperor Meiji) to Kosaburo and Katsuyo Sadakuni in a farmhouse in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. She was second in the birth order with one older and two younger brothers.

Her childhood was typical for the Japanese peasantry of the time. The Sadakunis grew crops on a very small plot so there was ample food for the family's sustenance with some excess to barter for other essential goods and services. In the year Kisayo was born, Japan became involved in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) and the farmers bore the brunt of providing manpower and revenue for this national commitment.

In spite of her family's modest circumstances, Kisayo recalls a very happy childhood. Her paternal grandmother deplored her tomboyish demeanor and considered formal education for girls as unnecessary. However, Kisayo completed junior high school, which was three years more than the compulsory requirement of 6 years. As a child in rural Japan, she was a devout Buddhist and indoctrinated with the traditional values of individual and collective pride, strong family and community cohesiveness, honesty, respect for elders, authority and learning, self-sufficiency, and a rigorous work ethic.

Kisayo's formal education was interrupted when she received a marriage proposal from Shigeto Tamiyasu. Tamiyasu, who had earlier emigrated to America, returned to his

ancestral home in the spring of 1921 to seek a bride. Kisayo was married to Shigeto Tamiyasu on March 16, 1920. To avoid conscription into Japanese military service, Shigeto returned to America immediately following the wedding reception. Four months later, at the tender age of 16 years and 9 months, Kisayo said her final farewells to her mother and brothers whom she would never see again and journeyed across the Pacific Ocean aboard the S.S. *Alabama Maru*, arriving in Seattle, Washington, on August 20, 1921.

With the somewhat naive optimism of a teenager, Kisayo looked forward with anticipation to her new life in the United States. Like most immigrant Japanese (Issei), Kisayo neither spoke nor understood English, a language which was not only unfamiliar but totally unrelated to her native tongue. She was also unfamiliar with Western customs and laws. Compounding these problems, the United States was in the midst of the Great Depression and, during the first half of this century, anti-Japanese agitation and legislation was prevalent in the West Coast States. Federal law disallowed naturalization privileges to Japanese immigrants. Capitalizing on this circumstance, state governments enacted Alien Land Laws which prohibited the ownership or the leasing of property by persons ineligible for citizenship. Other legislation restricted employment opportunities of ethnic Japanese to only the most menial tasks which did not compete with Americans of European descent.

The Tamiyasus began married life under these onerous conditions as migrant workers in the hop fields and potato farms of Multnomah and Clackamas Counties in the Oregon of the 1920s. As an itinerant farm worker, Mrs. Tamiyasu labored in the fields, doing men's work from dawn to dusk, after which she handled domestic chores. Under these rigorous circumstances, Mrs. Tamiyasu had five children, four of whom survived (Masao, Pauline Haruye, Mikio and Toshio). With the arrival of each child, Mrs. Tamiyasu was able to take off only enough time from work for delivery. Out of sheer necessity, the infant children were left unattended, at home or in the field, and fed and diapered only as breaks in field work permitted.

Life was a little more settled and began to improve when the Tamiyasus became contract farmers in Brooks, Oregon. There the family, at long last, occupied a house and began to have an active social life in a stable Japanese-American community. A fifth child, Susie, was born in Brooks. The children participated in Brooks Grade School and Salem High School activities and the family enjoyed annual post-harvest vacations at Netarts and other Oregon beaches. Although they were prohibited by law to purchase the land which they cultivated, they acquired a new truck, farm machinery and some home appliances.

Just as their economic well-being was improving, Japanese Imperial Navy bombers attacked Pearl Harbor and the new-found dreams of the Tamiyasu family were sunk just as surely as the U.S.S. *Arizona*. In the war hysteria which followed, with no hard

evidence, all ethnic Japanese in America were considered potential spies and saboteurs.

This fear and war hysteria, combined with an existing element of anti-Japanese agitation, led to the creation of Executive Order 9066 signed by the President on February 19, 1942. By this Presidential Order all persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the Pacific Coast States.

On June 1, 1942, Mrs. Tamiyasu and all of the law-abiding members of the small farming community of Brooks, Oregon, were removed from their homes and transported to the Tule Lake Relocation Center for incarceration. They had committed no crimes. They were incarcerated for no other reason than the nonvolitional accident of being of Japanese ancestry.

The Tamiyasu family remained in Tule Lake until October 1943. At that time, the Tule Lake Center's purpose changed. It then became a segregation center for those Japanese-Americans whose response to the injustices perpetrated against them by the United States Government was to apply for repatriation to Japan. As they wanted to remain in America and someday fulfill their dream of becoming American citizens, the Tamiyasus moved to the Minidoka Center in Idaho. Two of the seven Tamiyasu children were born in these concentration camps, Eddy at Tule Lake and Lynn at Minidoka.

On August 15, 1945, the family left Minidoka for return to Portland, Oregon, where, initially, they operated a hotel business and later a Chinese/Japanese cuisine restaurant. During these years, Kisayo was busily involved in the family enterprises. At this time, she became a conscientious student of the culinary arts and, to this day, she is an outstanding practitioner of everyday and classical Japanese cooking.

Sometime after the end of World War II, Mrs. Tamiyasu learned that her younger brothers, who remained Japanese citizens, were killed during the War. One was killed in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and the youngest went down with a Japanese warship somewhere in the Pacific. Ironically, two of her own sons served in the Military Intelligence Service of the United States Army during World War II.

In 1952, the final racial barrier to naturalization was removed when Japanese immigrants finally became eligible for citizenship. After more than 34 years of residence, at the age of 51, on December 8, 1955, Kisayo Tamiyasu became a naturalized citizen of the United States of America.

In 1964, the Tamiyasus moved to Palo Alto, California, where Shigeto enjoyed 23 years of retirement before passing away on February 13, 1987, just one day before his 88th birthday. Mrs. Tamiyasu is in excellent health and lives alone in a home next to her eldest daughter, Pauline. Her activities center around family members, handicrafts and the Palo Alto Buddhist Church. She is often visited by her grandchildren who enjoy her experience, wisdom, kindness, good humor and great cooking!

Life in America for Kisayo Tamiyasu can be roughly partitioned into two somewhat contrasting parts. The first three-plus dec-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ades, from 1921 into the 1950s, financially were extremely arduous and the recent four-plus decades were more rewarding. Rewards in the early years came from the many simple pleasures of raising children and from tending a family. Through these early years of privation, she persevered without complaint. To this day, she is not bitter about "the early days" and speaks of them almost as badges of merit. She emphasizes the positive and speaks appreciatively of the benefits of life in America and the satisfaction of seeing her seven children grow successfully into adulthood. She has eighteen grandchildren who adore her, and she has experienced the joy of interacting with 12 very active great-grandchildren without the responsibility for their care or upbringing.

Mrs. Tamiyasu is one of the few remaining members of a rapidly diminishing Issei generation who were, in most fundamental respects, unique among immigrants to America. Through innovation and hard work, they turned wasteland into productive farmland. As rewards for their resourcefulness and industry, they were despised and prevented by law to own the very land which they had developed. Faced with organized agitation and legislation which was designed to drive them out of the country, the overwhelming majority of Issei patiently persevered and remained industrious, honest and law-abiding, and made valuable contributions to American agriculture.

More importantly, however, the Issei were the keystone to the success of their descendants in America. In addition to being outstanding role models of tenacity in the face of adversity, they raised their offspring, the Nisei, to be disciplined, industrious and studious so that they were better prepared to compete in what they knew to be a hostile society. The transition of ethnic Japanese in America from a despised and oppressed group to a model minority could not have occurred were it not for the wisdom, perseverance, courage and indomitable spirit of Mrs. Tamiyasu's generation.

I congratulate Mrs. Tamiyasu on the auspicious rite of passage, her 88th birthday. I also salute her as an outstanding representative of a unique generation of immigrants which made positive contributions to their adoptive country and provided the guidance which helped move Japanese-Americans from the backwaters to the mainstream of America.

Mr. Speaker, I have observed that there are no greater zealots than converts. This is especially true of those Americans who choose to come to the United States, who endure much to become one of our fellow citizens. In reviewing the 88 years of Mrs. Tamiyasu's life: her resolve to remain in America, to build a better community, and her commitment to her family and to the values America offers, the quest for civil liberties for herself and her family, I do not know a greater American alive today than Kisayo Sadakuni Tamiyasu.

In closing, I thank Mr. Francis "Mas" Fukuhara for his help in preparing most of this statement. Mas is married to Patricia "Toshi" Fukuhara, one of Mrs. Tamiyasu's daughters. In addition, I thank Mr. Richard Zahniser for his assistance as well. Rich is married to Cheryl Fujii Zahniser, one of Mrs. Tamiyasu's granddaughters.

ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I have the privilege of introducing legislation that calls upon the Congress and the President to set aside the month of May as Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month.

On June 30, 1977, I had the unique honor and pleasure of introducing House Joint Resolution 540 and later House Joint Resolution 1007 which for the first time in this Nation's history, asked the Congress and the people of the United States to set aside a period in May as "Asian-Pacific American Heritage Week." On November 21, 1989, I introduced H.R. 3802 to expand the observance period from a week to a full month. For 1990, 1991, and 1992, Congress designated and the President proclaimed the month of May as "Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month."

I am joined in this motion by my distinguished colleague from California, Mr. NORMAN MINETA, who was also the original sponsor with me in 1977. Joining with us in support of this measure are Mr. MATSUI of California, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA of American Samoa, Ms. MOLINARI of New York, Mrs. MINK and Mr. ABERCROMBIE of Hawaii, Mr. BLAZ of Guam.

More than 15 years ago, a woman came to my office and told my administrative assistant, Ruby Moy, and me a very compelling and persuasive story. Today, I share the origin of this landmark legislation.

The celebration of Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month has a very deep and personal place for Jeanie Jew and her family. Their story began sometime in the 1860's when a young man, M.Y. Lee left Tosiha, Canton, China to find a better life in America. Mr. Lee was one of the first Chinese pioneers to help build the transcontinental railroad. He later became a prominent California businessman. When the Chinese were having difficulties in Oregon, Mr. Lee traveled to Oregon and was killed during that period of unrest. It was a time of anti-Chinese and anti-Asian sentiment. The revelations about Mr. Lee and the story of the Asian-Americans led this one woman to believe that not only should Asians understand their own heritage, but that all Americans must know about the contributions and histories of the Asian-Pacific American experience in the United States. Jeanie Jew, the creator of the idea for a heritage month is the granddaughter of M.Y. Lee, the early pioneer.

The original resolution designated the week beginning May 4 as "Asian-Pacific, American Heritage Week" because that week included two significant occasions in the proud history of Asian-Americans. May 7, 1843, marks the date of the first arrival of the Japanese in the United States. May 10, 1869, or "Golden Spike Day" was the day on which the transcontinental railroad was completed largely by Chinese-American pioneers. Both dates will fittingly be included in Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month.

I want to commend the two women who made this event possible. Mrs. Jew turned a

personal tragedy in her family history into a positive force.

Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month will now be observed by All Americans. I also want to thank Ruby Moy, my administrative assistant, for her efforts to pass this legislation. She holds the highest professional position to a Member of Congress and is a second generation Asian-American.

In 1977, Mrs. Jew and Ms. Moy cofounded the congressional Asian-Pacific Staff caucus, an organization which collectively worked for the establishment of the first heritage proclamation and supports yearly efforts to perpetuate its recognition. The caucus, a group of professional staff members of Asian descent, periodically discusses and reviews legislation and issues of concern to Asian-Pacific Americans.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this resolution and in recognizing the history and contributions of Asian-Pacific Americans, particularly during Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. DONALD W. SAPP

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, Capt. Donald W. Sapp, U.S. Marine Corps, is completing his tour of duty as liaison officer at the Department of the Navy's Congressional Liaison Office, U.S. House of Representatives. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize his superlative accomplishments.

Hailing from Columbia, MO, Don was commissioned a Marine officer and attained the designation—combat engineer. He has been assigned only the toughest of assignments which include platoon commander, 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, Camp Pendleton, CA, and company commander, A Company, 8th Engineer Support Battalion, Camp Lejeune, NC. His professional conduct, leadership, and desire for perfection, made him the ideal choice to represent the Marine Corps on Capitol Hill.

Don organized and flawlessly executed numerous congressional delegations which covered the entire globe. Trips to Saudi Arabia, Russia, and the Pacific rim were made successful through efficient planning, in concert with his meticulous tact and diplomacy. Don has been instrumental in maintaining the flow of information between the Navy and Congress. He promptly resolved thousands of time sensitive congressional inquiries. His calm demeanor combined with his can do attitude and in-depth knowledge of the Marine Corps doctrine has favorably enhanced the Marine Corps image on Capitol Hill.

Capt. Don Sapp is respected for both his knowledge and honesty by my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I know that they as well as I will miss him and wish him fair winds and following seas.

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, today at the request of the Librarian of Congress, I am introducing a bill to authorize the Library of Congress to provide certain information products and services and for other purposes.

The legislation enables the Library of Congress to extend the range of services it can offer, in order to meet demands for specialized products and services which should not be funded through public moneys. So the act creates the mechanism—a revolving fund—through which the Library can recover its costs for providing products and services designed to meet the specialized information needs of individuals or discrete groups. The General Accounting Office has recommended the creation of such a revolving fund.

Second, the act reaffirms the Library's role as the Nation's Library, assuring that it will continue to protect the provision of free core services. Third, the act also modernizes the Library's 1902 authority under section 150 of title 2, United States Code, to reflect current and future formats for bibliographic and technical products distributed to the Nation's libraries. This is a vital service, saving our public and academic libraries as estimated \$370 million in this fiscal year alone by distributing centralized cataloging records for materials the libraries would otherwise have to catalog themselves. This is more than the entire Library budget. The Library recovers approximately \$7.3 million for these catalog products, representing only the costs of distribution.

The legislation includes safeguard for the Library's current practices relating to copyright protection and distribution of Library publications to the depository library system. It also provides strong controls for the operation of the revolving fund; for example, obligations for fund service activities are limited to the total amounts specified in the appropriations process; the act directs the Librarian to report annually to Congress on fund activities and financial transactions; and provides for a General Accounting Office audit. Further, the Librarian will publish notice of new fund service activities in the Federal Register and provide an extended public comment period.

In this era of fiscal restraints, the Library needs this legislation if it is to maintain its unique supporting and leadership role in the network of libraries which preserve this country's intellectual and cultural heritage and foster its future. The Librarian's goal to extend the services of the Library and expand its community of users will be greatly facilitated by this legislation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING CALIFORNIA'S CITY:
SANTA FE SPRINGS**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, on June 25, the city of Santa Fe Springs, CA, was bestowed the honor of receiving the Federal Emergency Management Agency's [FEMA] Outstanding Public Service Award. The city of Santa Fe Springs was given this honor for their efforts in developing a model emergency preparedness network [EPN]. Santa Fe Springs implemented its EPN 3 years ago to provide for self-sufficiency in preparing for an emergency or disaster.

Santa Fe Springs' EPN developed out of lessons learned from the disastrous and confusing experiences of the 1987 Whittier earthquake. This destructive force of nature prompted the city to develop its EPN Program, in order to allow the city to sustain itself for a minimum of 72 hours following the isolation created by a major local disaster. The system is broken up into four quadrants of the city. Each quadrant is selected and identified by the locations of their fire station areas and are headed up by area coordinators and assistants. In case of an emergency or disaster, the area coordinators would report all information and damage assessments to the main EPN coordinator located at the city emergency operation center.

All information and assessments would be transmitted by radios and moved by runners. Color flags are placed to show the severity of damages to facilities caused by the emergency or disaster. At that time trained volunteers, of the EPN Program, follow their checklists that direct them to their actions and locate essential supplies and critical medical resources needed.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues in the House of Representatives would join me in congratulating the city of Santa Fe Springs in receiving the FEMA's Outstanding Public Service Award. I am honored to represent the people of Santa Fe Springs in Congress, even more so for their outstanding efforts.

TRIBUTE TO GRACE UHLE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Grace Uhle of Port Clinton, OH.

Grace Uhle recently received the "Volunteer Ohio" Volunteer of the Year Award. I can say with confidence that she is most deserving of this high honor.

There are many examples that illustrate how Grace Uhle has made an enormous contribution to society through voluntarism, whether it is her tireless work on behalf of homeless children in Cleveland or answering phones at a local United Way office's social services hotline. Grace Uhle's concern for the most vulnerable among us is inspiring.

I am proud to represent Grace Uhle as a Member of Congress. Her spirit and values are an important part of what has made the United States a wonderful country. I wish her all the best.

VA RESEARCH CONTINUES TO
UNRAVEL MEDICAL MYSTERIES**HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues news of yet another medical breakthrough by Department of Veterans Affairs researchers. A team at the VA hospital in San Francisco has identified traits that enable physicians to predict the likelihood of postoperative heart attacks in patients who undergo nonheart surgery.

Hardly a month goes by that we don't read of some new and exciting discovery by VA scientists, and there are numerous other developments that aren't covered by the media. This most recent achievement is another fine illustration of VA's continuing contributions to the delivery and advancement of medicine in this country and why it must be a key component of any health care reform blueprint.

[From the Washington Post, July 8, 1992]

RESEARCHERS LINK SEVERAL TRAITS TO POST-
SURGERY HEART ATTACKS

CHICAGO, July 7.—Researchers have identified five major traits that predict which patients who undergo non-heart surgery are most likely to be stricken with heart attacks after the operation.

The nation spends \$22 billion annually to treat cardiac complications after operations ranging from blood vessel repairs to hip replacement, researchers said.

Each year, 50,000 people have heart attacks after non-heart operations. But little long-term research has focused on such patients.

"Finally, we may be able to get a handle on this problem of heart attacks and surgery. It's a problem that's been with us for a long time," said Dennis T. Mangano of the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in San Francisco.

He and colleagues at the VA hospital and the University of California at San Francisco have written about five new studies on the subject in Wednesday's Journal of the American Medical Association.

One study, a two-year follow-up of 444 patients released in stable condition after non-heart operations, found the key trait predictive of later heart problems is a condition called ischemia, a reduction of blood flow to the heart muscle, Mangano said. It was associated with a 2.2 times greater likelihood of death or complications from heart problems in the two years after non-heart surgery, he said.

Ischemia, which has no clear symptoms, can be detected by a portable electrocardiograph, a device that records the heart's electrical impulses. It can be worn on a belt for up to three days after surgery to monitor the patient's heart condition, Mangano said, noting that having patients wear the device is not currently standard procedure.

A second trait is having had a heart attack or severe heart pain while still in the hospital. Patients who did were 20 times more likely to be stricken in the next two years

with cardiac death, another heart attack or severe chest pain.

Other traits that predicted later heart complications are blood-vessel disease, congestive heart failure and coronary artery disease. Some heart problems are not predictive, including temporary heart-rhythm irregularities and rapid heartbeat after surgery.

Expensive technologies such as echocardiography, a method of taking pictures of the heart using sound waves, are a waste of money for many patients and should be done very selectively, the researchers found.

THE MONTFORD POINT MARINE

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, 50 years after the enlistment and training of the first African-American marines at Montford Point, Camp Lejeune, NC, one of the Marine Corps' African-American generals, Brig. Gen. George H. Walls, Jr., was the guest of honor at the anniversary celebration at the American Legion in Jacksonville, NC.

General Walls received his commission in the Marine Corps in 1965, 24 years after Howard P. Perry of Charlotte, NC, the first African-American recruit arrived at Montford Point and 16 years after the Montford Point special recruit depot was desegregated by the order of President Harry S. Truman.

The Montford Point marines called themselves the chosen few, and the original goal of the Marine Corps at the point was to form a complete battalion of 900 African-American marines. From August 26, 1942, until September 9, 1949, more than 20,000 African-Americans became marines by way of boot training at Montford Point. They were then, as they are now, fiercely proud of the title "Montford Point Marine."

The last Montford Point Marine to retire was M.Gy.Sgt. Norman D. Epkins, who was honored in ceremonies at the Marine Corps barracks at 8th and I Streets in Washington, DC, on June 14, 1979.

But the most famous Montford Point marine of all was Sgt. Maj. Gilbert H. "Hashmark" Johnson. Through the efforts of then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, James E. Johnson, himself a Montford Pointer, and the Montford Point Marine Association, the Marine Corps school/training complex now bears the name: Camp Gilbert H. Johnson, Montford Point, Camp Lejeune, NC.

Sergeant Major Johnson had a deep reverence for the Marine Corps and for the Montford Point tradition. He was one of the first drill instructors at the point. His stern discipline, love of the corps, and respect for his men is ingrained in the hearts of the thousands of raw recruits he helped to transform into marines.

Sergeant Major Johnson died of a heart attack in 1972 while addressing his beloved Montford Point Marine Association in Jacksonville, NC, the home of Camp Lejeune. The sergeant major was fond of calling Montford Point hallowed ground in memory of the blood,

sweat, and tears shed there by African-American marines.

His final words were, "My dear friends, I have gone as far with you as I can go."

I am proud to represent Montford Point and to pay tribute to the thousands of African-American marines who passed through its gates beginning 50 years ago this summer.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID WAKSBERG

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor a member of the Soviet Jewry movement who has been one of its key advocates for the last 20 years: David Waksberg, the executive director of the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews.

Throughout my years in Congress, I have worked with David on numerous individual cases to bring families and spouses residing in my district, who were separated at the hands of the former Soviet Government, back together. While the political situation in the former Soviet Union has changed dramatically, David has continued to strive for the freedom of Soviet Jews, and he remains an invaluable resource and adviser to me and my staff.

I know of few people who have demonstrated the kind of personal commitment and dedication to the cause of human rights in the former Soviet Union that David has. He visits refuseniks and others denied or awaiting permission to leave, and he was the instrumental force in opening three offices, in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kiev, to provide assistance to them. Last year, he began a newsletter monitoring the human rights situation throughout the new republics.

I congratulate David on 20 years of compassionate yet forceful advocacy on behalf of Soviet Jews. I hope that we can count on 20 more.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REAL PROPERTY USE AUTHORIZATION

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, at the request of the Librarian of Congress, to authorize certain uses of real property acquired by the Architect of the Capitol for use by the Library of Congress and for other purposes.

The original legislation authorizing the purchase of the 601 East Capitol facility—Public Law 101-520—passed the House 2 years ago. It permits the use of the property as a day care center for children of Library of Congress and other legislative branch employees, and for staff training and development programs for Library of Congress employees.

This measure seeks to expand the existing authorization to include use of the facility for: First, external training programs including

those designed to serve congressional staff; second, general assembly and education programs of the Library; and third, temporary lodging for visiting scholars using the Library's materials or participating in Library programs. The bill would also authorize the establishment of a special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States for funds generated from these uses.

Expedient passage of this bill is necessary to accomplish the purpose of the original authorizing legislation as well as to increase access to the Library's collections. As you may recall, the establishment of a day care center at the Library of Congress has been a long-standing concern of the Congress. If the center is to open April 1993 as scheduled, final construction must be completed by February 1993. However, the license to operate the center cannot be obtained until a fire sprinkler system is in place, which in turn requires plans for the completion of major construction on the upper floors of the building. These plans cannot be completed until the additional uses for the upper floors have been authorized by Congress. In addition to the implications for the day care center, this legislation has consequences for the ongoing restoration and renovation of the older Library buildings. Some of the books that are stored in these buildings are to be temporarily stored at the East Capitol facility. However, if adequate modifications are not made to the facility that in order to allow the temporary transfer, continuation of renovations in the older buildings may be delayed.

The Library of Congress is the world's greatest research library. Its preeminence as a repository of knowledge and information cannot be overstated. Teaching researchers and other patrons to navigate through increasingly sophisticated and multidisciplinary methods for information retrieval is vital to the Library's goal of serving as a catalyst in the information explosion. Like the external training programs, the proposed lodging quarters would augment the Library's efforts to increase access to this institution. The provision of spartan but convenient temporary quarters is designed to facilitate use of the Library's resources by those persons who might otherwise experience great difficulty in obtaining sufficient access to the Library because of the inability to secure temporary housing. Since the facility will have a maximum capacity to accommodate 17 people, this will not result in a significant diversion from the other available accommodations on Capitol Hill. Rather, this bill will provide a special service to those whose financial resources and pragmatic needs justify it. Dr. James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress, seeks to increase national and international access to the Library's vast resources. This measure is consistent with that goal.

Mr. Speaker, this measure contains no controversial provisions, nor does it contain a request for additional funds. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING THE DEL HAVEN COMMUNITY CENTER AND THE SEAL FAMILY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Del Haven Community Center of La Puente. Started in June 1972, Del Haven is celebrating its 20th anniversary.

"Building Better Tomorrows," by meeting the needs of the community is the theme of the Del Haven Community Center. Founded by Barbara and Wyatt Seal, Del Haven Community Center began as a 2-week summer day camp for 28 children, and 7 leaders. Today, Del Haven is an established agency, offering a wide range of services to the community. Del Haven's services include: extensive programs for children, recreation programs, vacation and summer day camps, leadership programs, a social service club, and athletic competitions.

The center also offers programs for the developmentally disabled. Included among those programs are: weekly recreation, a social service club, summer resident camps, a conservatorship program, and the Special Olympics, to name a few. Del Haven Community Center also takes responsibility in addressing other social needs of the community. Del Haven offers social welfare programs, emergency food and clothing assistance, programs for high risk youth, and programs for seniors.

Today, Del Haven continues to stand upon its original foundation, the volunteer. Over 3,000 volunteers have unselfishly given their time to the center over the past 20 years. This past year, nearly 700 people have given their time to Del Haven. I commend the spirit of volunteerism at the center.

Del Haven has been recognized for its tremendous accomplishments in the eastern San Gabriel Valley. The center has been named outstanding nonprofit agency in District 13 of the California Parks and Recreation Department and by West Covina Human Services. The cities of La Puente and West Covina have proclaimed Del Haven Weeks in honor of the center's service to the community. The Seal's are community leaders, having received the San Gabriel Valley Humanitarian Award for Outstanding Community Service.

Mr. Speaker, on June 11, 1992, family, friends, and civic leaders gathered to honor the Del Haven Community Center and the Seal family for their 20 years of exemplary service to the eastern San Gabriel Valley. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Del Haven Community Center and the Seal family for their contributions to our community.

THE READY-TO-LEARN ACT OF 1992

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be introducing, with my colleague from Oregon,

RON WYDEN, H.R. 5357, the Ready-To-Learn Act of 1992.

The bill is based on the recommendations of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in their 1991 report, "Ready-To-Learn: A Mandate for the Nation." The report is a call to action in a number of areas—health, education, the workplace, television, neighborhoods—to reach the goal President Bush and the Nation's Governors have set: That every child in America should start school ready-to-learn by the year 2000.

To meet this goal, we must find ways to better support families, build stronger neighborhoods and communities, and open up opportunity for our Nation's youngest citizens so they have a fighting chance as they enter school. Too often lost in the swirl of debate about Murphy Brown and family values is attention to the initiatives that could make a genuine difference in the lives of parents and children.

The statistics concerning our Nation's children are indeed startling and frightening. More than one-third of our Nation's children come to school ill-prepared to learn because of educational deficiencies or health problems, and the percentage has increased over the past 5 years according to a Carnegie Foundation survey of kindergarten teachers. One out of every four children under the age of 6 is growing up in a family that cannot afford safe housing, good nutrition, or quality health care.

We have had some success stories in dealing with this problem. Innovative approaches are underway in many States and cities to address the condition of preschool children. At the national level, programs like Head Start and WIC have made a significant difference and they need to be fully funded. It is estimated that each of these programs saves more than \$4 for each dollar invested.

But the Carnegie report persuasively argues we must do much more. We must make a commitment to broaden the children's agenda in this country, dealing with all the impediments facing our children as they become ready to learn. We know this bill won't become law next month, but we do know we must begin to work on this agenda. There will be opportunities to make progress over time in a number of areas, and we will take advantage of them.

In the Carnegie report, the Federal Government has a carefully targeted but important leadership role. The Carnegie report argues for full funding of many of the programs we know are essential to the health and well-being of preschool children, WIC and Head Start in particular. But it argues that we need a broader agenda, one which will inspire and help States, communities, and families throughout this country to work on identifying the needs of children in their area, coordinating services to these children, and finding innovative solutions to their problems.

It is this broader agenda that our bill addresses. The first part of the bill provides grants to States to evaluate and inventory existing health and education services for preschool children. As part of this process, States would promote the establishment of local ready-to-learn councils composed of local government agencies, service providers, parents, and others critical to the well-being of children in an area.

We have a fine example of this in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg area of North Carolina. They have organized a children's services network, which brings together all community agencies concerned with children to coordinate services, increase support for these services and prepare a report card on progress. We need to encourage these kind of initiatives throughout this country.

After evaluating the needs of preschool children, the State working with the local ready-to-learn councils will develop a strategic plan to address these needs, set goals, and create yardsticks to measure progress in these areas. This is not an idle exercise. The Carnegie report found that in 1 State 37 different State agencies are administering 160 separate programs for children and youth. The State of Texas, in conducting an inventory of programs for handicapped children, found that parents had to visit as many as 11 different State agencies for help. We can make a difference by promoting such an assessment and improved coordination for all children's programs.

The Federal Government can then identify promising plans and stimulate local efforts by providing qualifying States with ready-to-learn challenge grants. These grants are meant to be flexible sources of funds for these States, allowing them to meet the agenda set out in their strategic plan.

Grants can be used for multiple purposes—to expand access to health care services, support education programs for parents, fund volunteer programs using students and senior citizens to work with preschool children, establish or expand education programs in libraries, museums, and parks, or promote family-oriented literacy programs. I just visited an innovative educational play facility called PlaySpace in Raleigh. PlaySpace is a former commercial building that has become an indoor park with places to climb and activity zones for imaginary play. Kids love it, and we want to replicate such efforts nationwide.

The bill also encourages providing education and health services to parents and children at one central location. For instance, States could use these funds to expand the ability of WIC offices to offer parent seminar series, a series which would cover all dimensions of school readiness, from physical well-being to moral development. Or they could use these funds to establish or build upon existing health centers and offer prenatal and maternal care for mothers as well as other health services like immunizations for children. There are already examples of these efforts in some States. One particularly promising one appears to be in Kentucky where family service centers have been established. These centers coordinate health, education, and social-service programs in all school districts where 20 percent of the children participate in the school lunch program.

Finally, the bill recognizes the reality of television's impact on our Nation's children. The Carnegie report suggests that next to parents, television is perhaps a child's most influential teacher. We have incorporated into our bill a series of recommendations to turn television into a positive educational resource or, in some cases, a more benign one.

The bill will establish a preschool children's television division within the Corporation for

Public Broadcasting to develop educational television for preschool children and instructional programming for parents and child-care providers. In addition, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting will be required to establish a ready-to-learn channel on their new satellite which will provide educational and instructional programming for parents and their children.

The bill also will require cable companies to carry public television programming, including educational television programming for preschool children as they add to their channel or programming capacity. Finally, the bill will require commercial television broadcast stations, as a condition for television license renewal, to provide at least 1 hour per week of educational television programming for preschool children and 1 minute of ready-to-learn public service announcements along with whatever else they are broadcasting on Saturday mornings. Millions still remember the song "Conjunction-Junction" and the history lesson taught by an animated Thomas Jefferson that can serve as examples for efforts in this area. These modest requirements are not too much to ask of this multibillion dollar industry.

In all, this bill attempts to rally Federal support for the tremendous challenges we face in ensuring that all American children are ready to learn. We're not throwing money at the problem; we're not dictating that the Federal Government take over local programs; we're not creating costly, unnecessary bureaucracy. Rather, we're forming a partnership for children, setting a realistic agenda for children, and acting as a catalyst to address specific needs of children in each community.

This must be a partnership; the job cannot be done by the Federal Government alone. We need the leadership of parents, community leaders, churches, and other concerned citizens if we are to improve our Nation's future. The bill is just one step, but it is time to forge ahead. Mr. WYDEN and I invite colleagues to join us.

TRIBUTE TO TERRY AND MARION PERKINS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Terry and Marion Perkins of Sandusky, OH.

When Terry and Marion Perkins married in 1959, they not only committed themselves to each other. They also made an admirable commitment to the Margareta school system. After 33 years of distinguished service as teachers there, Terry and Marion Perkins have retired. They can look back on their years of outstanding work with special pride.

A life in education placed Terry and Marion Perkins at the heart of America's future. They have done enormous good for their communities and their country through a solid dedication to the power of learning and knowledge that our young people need.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Mr. and Mrs. Perkins as a Member of Congress. I hope their retirement is filled with happiness, and I wish them all the best.

OPERATION PROVIDE COMFORT EXTENDED BY TURKEY

HON. MATTHEW F. MCHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to publicly commend the Government of Turkey for its recent decision to extend Operation Provide Comfort for another 6 months.

As you know, Operation Provide Comfort is the international program of protection and assistance for the Kurds of northern Iraq. On June 26, by a vote of 228 to 136, the Turkish Parliament approved this latest extension as our own Government had been urging.

At your direction, Mr. Speaker, I led a bipartisan congressional delegation to the region last year to assess the plight of the Kurds following the conclusion of Operation Desert Storm. The situation the Kurds faced at the time of our visit was desperate and it was quite apparent that no effort to assist them could succeed without the cooperation and support of the Turkish Government.

That support was promptly forthcoming and Operation Provide Comfort has been successful in providing protection and assistance to the Kurds. By approving this latest 6-month extension, the Turkish Parliament has once again displayed the humanitarian concern of the Turkish people for the Kurds of northern Iraq.

KANE BLACK CHERRY FESTIVAL

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Kane, PA, and recognize the weekend of July 17-19 as the "Kane Black Cherry Festival."

Pennsylvania has supplied the United States with plentiful timber since colonial times. The variety and quality of the woods available, the accessibility to major ports, and the experience and knowledge of the loggers combine to create an abundant resource in the forests of Pennsylvania.

Kane is located in the rural Allegheny region of northwestern Pennsylvania. As many of you may know, timber is one of Pennsylvania's largest industries, having more hardwood than any other State in the country. With more than 80 percent of its land covered by forest, the Allegheny region is an incredibly rich area, producing nearly one-third of the State's hardwood. As a result, the economy of communities such as Kane thrives on the timber industry.

The black cherry flourishes on the hillsides surrounding Kane where the trees grow larger, more densely, and of a higher quality than in any other part of the country. The Allegheny region is centered around Kane and is responsible for producing one-fourth of the black cherries grown in the United States. Buyers from Europe to the Far East have been known

to select trees only from specified hillsides in the Kane area to ensure the highest standard of quality, citing this black cherry as the finest in the world.

Kane is a close-knit, family oriented community with enormous pride in its hard-working people. This summer, the Kane Chamber of Commerce will sponsor the Kane Black Cherry Festival to celebrate the resource from which this community has reaped so many benefits. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Kane, I urge my colleagues to recognize and honor the tremendous resources, both natural and human, found amidst these great hardwood forest by declaring Kane, PA, to be "The Black Cherry Capital of the United States."

IN HONOR OF 75 YEARS OF THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY FARM BUREAU

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau as it celebrates 75 years of service to the community. At the close of these 75 years, members of Farm Bureau can look back with pride on their commendable success, and I am proud at being given this chance to honor them.

In 1917, Farm Bureau was established as a means of gathering information on new and improved farming and marketing methods. The members have taken this far and beyond, and have created an organization that has brought farmers together.

Throughout the years, Farm Bureau has been consistent in contributing their time and hard work toward the well-being of the agricultural community. They have accomplished the preservation of this essential industry with dedication and support for all those involved. Whether it be assisting farmers during the floods of 1956 or the freeze of 1990, Farm Bureau has remained a strong force in the Santa Cruz community.

Following the devastating earthquake in October 1989, Farm Bureau established the Agriculture Earthquake Relief Fund as a means of organizing financial assistance for sustained agricultural losses in the community and its immediate areas. This in itself is a prominent example of the capability of Farm Bureau in adapting to the needs of the agricultural industry, regardless of what they may be.

Farm Bureau symbolizes progress, yet never losing sight of the preservation and protection of agriculture. Farm Bureau members have contributed numerous volunteer hours to carry out the goals of the organization and it is with this that I am proud to honor their 75th anniversary celebration.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that Farm Bureau is not only celebrating 75 years of unwavering support, but also recognizing all those that participate in the industry. They have designated this year to nominate all agriculture employees as 1992 Farmer of the Year, and I would like to ask my colleagues to join me now in thanking these employees and

the members of Farm Bureau for their contribution to the communities of this Nation. Agriculture is the building block of our Nation and plays an integral part in the American way of life. I am truly thankful that agriculture has been represented so strongly within the 16th Congressional District, and it is my hope that Farm Bureau will continue to play an important role in the community, the State, and the Nation as a whole.

NORWAY'S WHALING RESUMPTION ECHOS TONE UNITED STATES SET AT UNCED

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, last week's announcement by Norway and Iceland that they were prepared to part with the International Whaling Commission and begin whaling anew was not made in a vacuum.

Restoring limited whaling is a very popular political move in Iceland and Norway, but those nation's leaders have maintained the moratorium largely due to strong international pressure to preserve the ocean's biodiversity, much of it from the United States.

The United States uninspired performance at the UNCED conference in Brazil sent a clear message to the Icelanders, Norwegians and others: it is now acceptable to put domestic political concerns above global conservation and biodiversity.

Hey, if the Americans can do it, why can't we?

Mr. Speaker, there is an unmistakable synergism between the United States failed leadership at UNCED and the Norwegians' decision. And I believe that unless the United States reaffirms a leadership role on environmental issues, other nations, like Iceland and Norway, will bend to political expediency and leave a legacy of environmental devastation for future generations.

TRIBUTE TO EUNICE DIAZ

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Eunice Diaz, a member of the National AIDS Commission, who was recently nominated to receive the Pathfinders Award for her contributions in the fight against the AIDS virus.

Ms. Diaz, in conjunction with the National AIDS Commission, is involved in extensive research on AIDS and AIDS-related issues affecting the Nation. She is also currently the vice-chair of the Los Angeles County Commission on AIDS, a member of the AIDS Advisory Committee, the Health Resources and Service Administration, the Task Force on AIDS, as well as very many other valuable programs.

Ms. Diaz is involved in communities throughout the Nation providing technical as-

sistance to various education and prevention projects. She has been well recognized by a number of respected organizations for her excellent work and has received numerous awards and honors.

Ms. Diaz has devoted the focus of her energies on reaching many of the minority and underprivileged groups in our Nation that have been particularly hard hit by the spread of AIDS. Her compassion, dedication and skills are invaluable to our Nation's continuing struggle against this deadly disease. Therefore, I ask the House to join me in paying tribute to Ms. Eunice Diaz.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL GOLD AND HANK NEWCOME

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Paul Gold and Hank Newcome, both of Bowling Green, OH.

Paul Gold and Hank Newcome recently received the Boy Scouts of America Silver Beaver Award. I can say with confidence that both men are most deserving of this high honor.

Paul Gold and Hank Newcome have received the Silver Beaver for demonstrating outstanding leadership qualities along with a commitment to good citizenship and traditional American values. Through their actions and leadership, they have set a fine example for the young people in their community.

While both men have won other Boy Scout awards, Gold and Newcome do not confine their good deeds to only the Boy Scouts. Whether one looks at Gold's work with the Toledo Autistic Society or Newcome's involvement with the United Way, these men believe in voluntarism and lending a hand to a neighbor.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent people like Paul Gold and Hank Newcome as a Member of Congress. I congratulate them, and wish them all the best in the years ahead.

AMERICAN INDIANS AND THE 20TH CENTURY

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEAGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVEAGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years.

In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing, for the consideration of

my colleagues, an article from the June 28, 1992, edition of the Washington Post, entitled, "On Apache Homeland, Nuclear Waste Seen as Opportunity." The article shows rather poignantly that leadership of Indian reservations is not as simple as it once was.

[From the Washington Post, June 28, 1992]
ON APACHE HOMELAND, NUCLEAR WASTE SEEN
AS OPPORTUNITY

(By Thomas W. Lippman)

MESCALERO, NM.—The ancestral homeland of the Mescalero Apache tribe was blessed by nature with an awesome beauty. Pine-forested peaks, still snowcapped in June, thrust up into a crystal sky over a landscape of rushing streams and abundant wildlife.

But scenery alone does not create jobs for the reservation's 3,000 people. In their quest for economic self-sufficiency, the tribe's leaders have developed a sawmill and a cattle ranch, in addition to a ski area and a sumptuous resort with lake and golf course nestled amid the 8,000-foot mountains.

Now the industrious Apaches are looking at a new kind of business opportunity: the possibility of big money in storing the nation's growing mountain of nuclear waste. If they are convinced that nuclear waste means jobs, education and revenue, the Apaches seem prepared to assert their sovereignty against strong local opposition and welcome the material nobody else wants.

The federal government is seeking a place to store thousands of tons of used fuel from 112 nuclear power plants until a permanent underground repository is built, probably in Nevada, in the next century. Federal law requires the Energy Department to take title to the highly radioactive, spent fuel beginning in 1998, but the earliest a permanent repository could be ready is 2010. The nation's nuclear utilities, their on-site waste storage pools filling rapidly, have been clamoring for development of the temporary and permanent federal storage sites mandated by Congress.

When White House nuclear waste negotiator David H. Leroy asked every county, state and Indian tribe in the United States to study the idea of hosting the radioactive wastes until the permanent disposal site is built, the Mescalero Apaches were the first to respond.

They have received \$300,000 from the Energy Department to evaluate the safety, environmental impact and economics of constructing a Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) facility on their reservation. Now they must decide whether to seek an additional \$2.8 million to identify a specific site and begin technical studies.

San Juan County, Utah; Apache County, Ariz.; Fremont County, Wyo.; and 13 other Indian tribes have applied for similar grants. In Grant County, N.D., the county supervisors were ousted by the voters after applying for a study grant, and that project was terminated. Oklahoma's Chickasaw and Sac and Fox tribes applied for grants but then decided not to accept them.

Members of the Mescalero Tribal Council insist that they are far from a decision on whether to seek the MRS facility. To them, they said, it's just another business proposition, to be accepted or rejected on its merits after an unemotional evaluation.

But nothing is that straightforward when nuclear power and nuclear waste are involved. New Mexico's entire congressional delegation and Gov. Bruce King (D) are trying to block the tribe from going further, arguing that New Mexico, site of the nation's first nuclear explosion and the first reposi-

tory for plutonium wastes, has "done its part" for nuclear energy.

Prominent citizens of Ruidoso, a tourist town next to the Mescalero reservation, have strongly opposed the idea of nuclear waste storage, regardless of what the Mescaleros' evaluation discovers. The twice-weekly Ruidoso News—owned by Washington Redskins owner Jack Kent Cooke—ran a mammoth seven-part series about nuclear waste in which the first sentence set the tone: "It is the nightmare that will never go away."

Tribal leaders appear unmoved by the predictable reaction from Ruidoso or by the politicians' concern. Under the law, they can ask Leroy for whatever they want—additions to tribal land, money to build their own high school, guaranteed job training for tribe members—as part of their price for "volunteering." Congress would have to approve any agreement.

"People always say they want us to be self-supporting. That's what we're trying to do," said Silas Cochise, a member of the Tribal Council, an elected body that is both government of the reservation and board of directors of the tribe's business ventures.

"We're a tribe, into perpetuity," said Tribal Council Secretary Fred Peso. "We have no interest in jumping into the melting pot and the mainstream." The tribe wants to keep its young people at home, he said, and "this may be an opportunity to help us. If not, we won't do it."

Tribal leaders want it understood that they are not some downtrodden group driven by poverty into a Faustian bargain.

"No one will exploit us," President Wendell Chino said in a speech last December to the National Congress of American Indians. "We can afford to walk away from this dialogue at any time. The government timetable is not our timetable. The government's needs are negotiable. Our requirements are not."

The Mescalero reservation covers 720 square miles—about half again as large as Montgomery County—in south-central New Mexico, between Tularosa and Ruidoso. An MRS facility, where more than 10,000 metric tons of irradiated fuel rods would be stored above ground in sealed containers approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, would cover less than 1 square mile.

Used nuclear fuel is intensely hot and remains dangerously radioactive for thousands of years. It must be sealed off from human contact or exposure to the environment.

But there is virtually no danger of a nuclear explosion because a storage facility is not a reactor. It would be, in Chino's words, "the world's most expensive warehouse, with elaborate security monitoring."

An MRS facility would cost about \$2 billion to construct, by Energy Department estimates. Whatever jurisdiction hosts it would expect to receive property taxes—because it would be privately owned—plus millions of dollars in direct federal payments and whatever else is obtained in negotiations with Leroy.

"We are attracted to projects with long-term benefits for our people," Chino said. "They must be facilities that will provide substantial future financial returns, as well as training, jobs and growth opportunities for our young people. * * *

"Nuclear energy is a fact of life for all of us," he added. "We all have to deal with it in one way or another. This time, we as tribe have chosen to meet it on our terms. Like our lands, our integrity is sacred to us. We believe that our values can help create a new approach to one of the nuclear problems facing our government and our country."

Chino's integrity came under heavy fire in the Ruidoso News series. "'Shady,' 'scheming,' and 'unethical' are words used by other reservation neighbors to describe the relationship" between Chino and Pacific Nuclear Corp., the tribe's technical consultant, the paper said, without attribution. "Whispers of under-the-table bribes and rumors of payola haunt the ranchers whose land is close to the reservation."

There is no evidence to support any such allegations. But whatever its merits as journalism, that kind of writing appears to reflect a strained relationship between the tribe and some of its non-Indian neighbors. Last winter, the tribe threatened to close its Ski Apache resort, the area's cold-weather economic mainstay, if demonstrators from Ruidoso came onto the reservation.

Some environmental groups, led by the Natural Resources Defense Council, oppose the development of an MRS facility at any site. They fear it would become a de facto permanent storage site and ease the pressure on the Energy Department to develop an underground repository.

Chino said that will not happen if the MRS facility is built here. The tribe would demand a formal treaty with Washington, he said, requiring that "these nuclear containers be removed within 40 years * * * or else we will shut the facility down."

OPENING OF CONGRESSIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ART COMPETITION

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, the opening ceremony for the 11th annual Congressional High School art exhibition this year was a tremendous success. With more than 140 of the winning students and their families attending, participants included famed actor Tom Cruise, Speaker of the House THOMAS FOLEY, and Dr. Marina Whitman of General Motors—the corporate sponsor of the exhibition and opening ceremony.

The exhibition, "An Artistic Discovery," simply could not take place without the efforts of Speaker FOLEY and General Motors. While I have previously entered Mr. Cruise's into the RECORD, I would like to share with my colleagues the thoughtful comments of Speaker FOLEY and Dr. Marina, vice president and group executive, public affairs and marketing group of General Motors, and I include their statements in the RECORD.

SPEAKER THOMAS S. FOLEY

I am very proud to be a part of this celebration and I would like to welcome each of you, particularly the student artists and their families.

Each year, all of us on Capitol Hill wait anxiously to see the winning artworks. And each year everyone is overwhelmed by the talent and insight embodied in the works. This year is no exception. I congratulate each of you on your accomplishment.

Those involved in the Congressional High School Art Competition should realize that this project is no small matter, because this congressional recognition of artists—of young artists—speaks to the type of nation we are. Only a nation which encourages individual expression and which helps to develop

and preserve its works of art and its culture can be truly great.

President John Kennedy once stated:

"I look forward to an America which will reward achievement in the arts as we reward achievement in business or statecraft. I look forward to an America which will steadily raise the standards of artistic accomplishment and which will steadily enlarge cultural opportunities for all of our citizens. And I look forward to an America which commands respect throughout the world not only for its strength but for its civilization as well."

This year, as the Congressional High School Art Exhibition enters its second decade, we find ourselves in a diverse and rapidly changing world. This is a time in which the arts are more important than ever because art has the power to bridge gaps between people and cultures and to communicate in a way which words alone can never watch. Art is an outlet for emotion and a vehicle for understanding.

This exhibition of the work of our young artists is representative of the value our nation places on art and culture, and our belief in the importance of individual expression. Throughout the coming year, we will encounter these works as we travel back and forth from the Capitol, and each time we will be impressed by the talent and artistic vision of our nation's young artists. I urge each of you to continue to develop and exercise your artistic talent, and congratulate each of you on all that you have already accomplished.

DR. MARINA WHITMAN

GM is pleased and proud to be associated once again with the Congressional Arts Caucus and with this extraordinary exhibition.

What we see here is the result of talent, craftsmanship, and patient, hard work.

If you're going to do something that's really worthwhile, it seems to me, you have to have all three—and plenty of each.

The name of the exhibition—"An Artistic Discovery"—refers to the fact that through this competition, we've found a rich new vein of artistic talent.

But that's not the only kind of discovery I see going on here.

These young artists are revealing themselves to us, in the distinctive way each one of them has put his or her head . . . hands . . . and heart into the painting in this exhibit.

And when that happens, there's a very special kind of discovery.

Artists make us look at things through their eyes; they make things visible to us that we wouldn't otherwise see.

And in the process, we discover something new about ourselves and our world.

So, we all owe these outstanding young people our thanks for sharing their sensitivities and their revelations with us.

Congratulations to each of this year's contestants.

I hope your talent continues to flourish and grow.

And I hope that the creation and enjoyment of art will be a source of pleasure—and of self-discovery—for the rest of your lives.

DEBUNKING THE CASE AGAINST
GAYS IN THE MILITARY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the debate over the unfair policy of preventing gay men and lesbians from serving their country in the U.S. Armed Services has been substantively very one-sided. Few in the Bush administration are willing to defend this policy, although they lack the political and moral courage to overturn it. On the other hand, there have been a number of powerful, well reasoned critiques of the policy and one of these recently appeared in the Washington Post on Tuesday, July 7. Colbert King of the Washington Post editorial staff provides a thoughtful rebuttal of the unmade case for the Bush administration's policy on this regard. Because this issue has become one that has been discussed widely in this campaign, I think it is important to make sure that Members have the benefit of Mr. King's reasoning and I include his very thoughtful article at this point in the RECORD.

DEBUNKING THE CASE AGAINST GAYS IN THE
MILITARY

(By Colbert I. King)

The military's racial exclusion policies of 50 years ago were based on nothing more than fear and raw prejudice. Finally with the bold and courageous action of President Truman in 1948, racial segregation in the military was brought to an end. The current Department of Defense ban on gays and lesbians in uniform hangs on similar phobias and narrow-mindedness. Unfortunately, there is no Harry Truman in the White House today.

Bill Clinton has already said that he will repeal the ban if he reaches the Oval Office. "I don't think it's right. People should have a right to serve their country. And if denied the right... it should be on the basis of behavior, not status," Clinton has said repeatedly since declaring his candidacy.

Ross Perot's position is a little harder to follow. Having first told Barbara Walters on May 29 on ABC News "20/20" that he didn't think allowing gays in the military was "realistic," Perot backed off only a few days later when asked by NBC "Today's" Katie Couric if he favored such a ban. Saying his earlier position had been misstated, Perot boasted about the homosexuals who had worked for him ("they were brilliant people, did outstanding work"), declaring that he never interfered with a person's private life. President Bush is keeping his hands off the ban.

But a president wanting to issue an executive order lifting the ban need look no farther for a strong justification than the just-released General Accounting Office study on the Department of Defense's Policy on Homosexuality. The GAO confirms what many critics of the Defense Department policy have maintained all along—that the ban on gays rests on the flimsiest of grounds.

All of the old chestnuts on which the military once relied—officially and unofficially—have been either blown out of the water by the GAO study or conceded by the Defense Department. There is agreement that the ban on gays can't be justified on psychological grounds—homosexuality is not a

mental disorder. Neither can the Pentagon bar gays as security risks, especially since the secretary of defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have publicly said they are no longer concerned about that.

And the Defense Department's stance can't be buttressed by medical or sociological analysis because there is no credible scientific evidence to support the discrimination. Finally, the Defense Department can hardly draw comfort from the practice of other nations, since, as the GAO notes, some allies have more enlightened policies toward gays in their military, as do some fire and police departments in the United States—apparently without any significant decline in discipline, order or morale.

But perhaps worst of all, the military's bias has exacted a terrible price. The GAO reports that in 1990 alone, the military wasted \$27 million replacing the men and women it hounded out of the services for being gays or lesbians. Pentagon officials strenuously dispute that estimate. But there is no disputing the fact that the military's witch hunts have caused untold pain and unnecessarily wasted thousands of lives.

Stripped of much of a rationale for the exclusion policy, the Defense Department has been left with its fall-back position, which comes down to a sort of: It's-a-military-thing, you-just-wouldn't-understand. "The policy is a matter of judgment, not scientific or sociological analysis," wrote the Department of Defense in response to the GAO's report. Even if gay service members have exemplary performance records, their homosexuality seriously impairs overall combat effectiveness, the Pentagon said. And besides that, adds the military, gays and lesbians aren't generally accepted by the public—a questionable assertion—and especially in the military, where there are confined living and working conditions.

That argument is hard to follow, since strict enforcement of rules against uninvited sexual approaches, harassment or misconduct should more than adequately protect the rights of individuals to be left alone. In fact, the Pentagon ought to think about doing that anyway, given the nightmare and terror of Navy Lt. Paula Coughlin and 26 other Navy women who were sexually assaulted by at least 70 male Navy and Marine Corps officers—their presumably straight comrades in arms—at the infamous Tailhook convention last September. And to hear Army reserve specialist Jacqueline Ortiz tell her story about sexual abuse by her sergeant, Iraqi troops weren't the only soldiers to catch hell from U.S. forces during Desert Storm.

Ironically, the Navy of the 1940s was an unrepentant in its racism as today's Pentagon is in its prejudice against gays. The Navy then defended its discrimination on the grounds that whites would never accept blacks as equals, let alone in positions of authority. Said the Navy in a now-declassified 1942 defense of the anti-blacks policy. "These concepts may not be truly democratic, but it is doubted if the most ardent lovers of democracy will dispute them." Harry Truman did. But then again, that president had guts.

THE FUTURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
DIPLOMACY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent Los Angeles Times op-ed article written by Prof. Richard N. Gardner of Columbia University. Professor Gardner, a respected international legal scholar and former diplomat, offers several valuable observations about the practice of environmental diplomacy in the aftermath of last month's Earth summit in Brazil.

The article follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 16, 1992]
THE ERA OF ECO-DIPLOMACY IS BORN; WILL IT SURVIVE?

(By Richard N. Gardner)

The just-concluded U.N. Conference on Environment and Development has launched the world into a new era of international eco-diplomacy, eco-negotiation and eco-law-making. We will be pondering its meaning for months, but here are one observer's provisional conclusions:

First, eco-diplomacy can be even harder than the diplomacy of peace and security. When dealing with Iraq, Cambodia or Yugoslavia we have a Security Council of 15 countries that can lay down the law for the whole world community. Moreover, the United States is protected by its veto power. But in the new world of "sustainable development" negotiations, there is no equivalent to the Security Council and no way to create one.

In eco-diplomacy, we do not want majority voting in which poor countries would regularly outvote us, so we have to settle for unanimous outcomes in U.N. meetings. For the Earth Summit and in its preparations, this has meant achieving consensus from 178 countries on an action plan called Agenda 21—800 pages covering 40 large subjects from atmosphere, soil, water and forests to population growth, toxic waste disposal, technology transfer and financing. That would challenge the ingenuity of a Metternich, even of a Kissinger.

As the delegates found out in Rio, lowest common denominator diplomacy can be exceedingly frustrating. In one key area after another, Agenda 21 was diluted by veto coalitions of objecting countries. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran watered down references to energy taxes and energy efficiency. Malaysia and India prevented an agreement to negotiate a treaty on the protection of the world's forests. Even before Rio, the Vatican, supported by Argentina and Ireland, had eliminated references to family planning and contraception. And, of course, the United States successfully resisted commitments to additional contributions of foreign aid.

Second, and this is the good news, eco-coalitions of the willing do not need to be blocked by veto coalitions of the unwilling. Even in its watered-down form, Agenda 21 provides a useful framework for future action by countries that are prepared to show a higher level of ecological responsibility. Despite the Vatican, for example, the Agenda 21 document calls for universal access to "information, education and means" to ensure that women and men "have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children." Agen-

da 21 cites the estimate of the Secretariat that funds made available for this purpose should be doubled by the year 2000 from the present \$4.5 billion a year to \$9 billion. These references in the action plan will help encourage family planning programs supported by international aid in more than 60 developing countries.

Third, international eco-law will come in installments. The failure of the United States to accept binding targets and deadlines in the Framework Convention on Climate Change was a disappointment, but hardly a tragedy. The convention commits the United States and other nations to cooperate in stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, and to report on the domestic programs they undertake to achieve this goal.

Six months after the convention comes into force, the parties can add national targets and timetables in the light of scientific evidence. As in the case of the Vienna Convention on the Ozone Layer, subsequent protocols can tighten up national commitments.

Fourth, eco-diplomacy requires our best. The Biodiversity Convention, negotiated in Nairobi in the weeks before Rio, contained unacceptable provisions on biotechnology, intellectual property and financial arrangements. The Bush Administration should not be faulted for its refusal to sign, but rather for its incompetence in negotiation. We sent a low-level and inexperienced delegation to Nairobi and exercised insufficient diplomatic leverage in key capitals. Worse still, we failed to forge a common position with other industrialized democracies who shared our misgivings on the final document. As a result, we were isolated and humiliated at Rio.

It is too early to call the Rio conference a success or a failure. It was meant to launch a global partnership in which, for the first time, all countries, East and West, North and South, will be obliged to harmonize economic development with environmental protection. The new "high-level" Commission on Sustainable Development that Rio recommended is supposed to ensure that countries and international organizations like the World Bank will carry out their responsibilities in the Agenda 21 program.

One of our first clues to whether they will do so will come next year when we see who U.N. members and international agencies will sent to the first meeting of the commission and what will be the nature of their instructions. What the United States decides to do will have enormous influence on others. It will provide an early test in eco-diplomacy for President Bush, or Clinton, or Perot.

REINHOLD NIEBUHR CENTENNIAL

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, this year we observe the centennial of the birth of Reinhold Niebuhr, one of our country's preeminent theologians and political theorists. Born in Missouri on June 21, 1892, Niebuhr served in Detroit as a pastor for 13 years before coming to Union Theological Seminary in New York in 1928 for what was to be a distinguished and highly influential 32-year career.

Niebuhr's ideas profoundly influenced my own understanding of my inherited religious

faith and its implications for political life—and similarly shaped the thinking of thousands in my generation. I first encountered his writings as a student at Yale Divinity School where their influence was widespread, ranging from his magisterial "The Nature and Destiny of Man" in theology, to "The Irony of American History" in American religious thought, to "Moral Man and Immoral Society" in social ethics. His Christian realism offered not so much a fixed system as a way of thinking, tempering idealism with a realization that all human endeavors are subject to the taint of pridefulness and the will-to-power. "The worst form of intolerance," Niebuhr once wrote, "is religious intolerance, in which the particular interests of the contestants hide behind religious absolutes." At the same time, he rejected that cynicism which would dismiss ideals as illusory and settle for a realpolitik that made sin and self-interest normative. The religious ethic of love, although it could never be perfectly embodied in politics, nonetheless compelled its adherents to constantly pursue justice as a proximate public expansion of love. Thus did Niebuhr seek to put political realism into the service of justice.

Such applications were not always simple or straightforward. In the years prior to World War II, for example, Niebuhr challenged those who interpreted the love ethic to counsel non-resistance and pacifism. Such a view, he argued, owed more to enlightenment notions of human perfectibility than to that Christian realism that, in taking full account of human sin and the will-to-power, recognized "that justice could be achieved only by a certain degree of coercion on the one hand, and by resistance to coercion and tyranny on the other hand."

While Niebuhr's ideas were deeply rooted in a theology of divine transcendence and human fallibility, they were accessible to and influential among people of diverse religious and philosophical backgrounds. "He persuaded me and many of my counterparts," writes the distinguished historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., "that original sin provides a far stronger foundation for freedom and self-government than illusions about human perfectibility."

Professor Schlesinger participated in a centennial celebration of Reinhold Niebuhr's life and work at Union Seminary in November and has recently summarized his thoughts in an editorial tribute to Niebuhr, which I ask be included at this point in the RECORD. It is fitting to pause and honor the life and work of this remarkable American, and perhaps even more important to reflect on how his ideas speak to the perplexities of our own day.

[From the New York Times, June 22, 1992]

REINHOLD NIEBUHR'S LONG SHADOW

(By Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.)

Yesterday marked the centennial of Reinhold Niebuhr—preacher, theologian, political philosopher, educator, one of the great Americans of the century. He cast an intellectual spell on my generation; though his Christian realism passed out of fashion in the hippie 60's and 70's and yuppie 70's and 80's, it is enjoying a revival in the disenchanted 90's. Niebuhr is currently a subject of acrid dispute between liberals and conservatives, each claiming him.

He was a minister's son, born in Missouri. Deciding to become a minister, he went to

Yale Divinity School where he felt like "a mongrel among thoroughbreds." He came to Union Theological Seminary in New York in 1928 and taught there for the next third of a century—taught there and taught everywhere. Until he suffered a stroke in 1952, he swept across the country and around the world, delivering sermons, lectures, political speeches, pouring out books and articles on theology, history, foreign policy, politics and culture.

What gave his activities unity and power was his passionate sense of the tragedy of life, irony of history and fallibility of humans—and his deep conviction of the duty, even in face of these intractable realities, to be firm in the right as God gives us to see the right. Humility, he believed, must temper, not sever, the nerve of action. Lincoln was his ideal as a statesman because he combined "moral resoluteness about the immediate issues with a religious awareness of another dimension of meaning."

I first heard him preach in the winter of 1940-41 in the midst of the bitter national debate between the isolationists and the interventionists. Man was sinful, Niebuhr said. The self cannot always do the good it intends. But even sinful man had the duty of acting against evil in the world. Our sins could not justify our standing apart from the European struggle.

This emphasis on sin startled my generation, brought up on optimistic convictions of human innocence and perfectibility. But nothing had prepared us for Hitler and Stalin, the Holocaust, concentration camps and gulags. Human nature was evidently as capable of depravity as of virtue. Niebuhr made us think anew about the nature and destiny of man.

Traditionally, the idea of the frailty of man led to the demand for obedience to ordained authority. But Niebuhr rejected that ancient conservative argument. Ordained authority, he showed, is all the more subject to the temptations of self-interest, self-deception and self-righteousness. Power must be balanced by power.

He persuaded me and many of my contemporaries that original sin provides a far stronger foundation for freedom and self-government than illusions about human perfectibility.

Niebuhr's analysis was grounded in the Christianity of Augustine and Calvin, but he had, nonetheless, a special affinity with secular circles.

His warnings against utopianism, messianism and perfectionism strike a chord today. We are beginning in this distraught decade to remember what we should never have forgotten: We cannot play the role of God to history, and we must strive as best we can to attain decency, clarity and proximate justice in an ambiguous world.

Niebuhr the man? He was high-spirited, great-hearted, devoid of pomposity and pretense, endlessly curious about ideas and personalities, vigorous in his enthusiasms and criticisms, filled with practical wisdom and for all his robust ego, a man of endearing humility. "I had a few thoughts and a tremendous urge to express myself," he wrote his friend Bishop Will Scarlett. "I spoke and wrote all over the place and now when the stuff is reviewed most of it turns out to be slightly cockeyed and partly askew."

Of all his thoughts, I treasure this the most: "Man's capacity for justice makes democracy possible; but man's inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary."

ETHANOL RALLY

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the people of Illinois made it clear that they want to help reduce America's dangerous dependence on foreign oil.

Hundreds of people joined me and the distinguished Republican leaders of both Chambers to rally in Peoria for the expanded use of ethanol, a home-grown renewable fuel source made from agricultural products, primarily corn.

Ethanol blends are cleaner burning than pure gasoline and reduces emissions of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. Ethanol adds 20 cents a bushel to the market price for corn. It creates jobs and expands markets for our Nation's farmers. And corn used by the ethanol industry will save taxpayers \$7 billion in government-funded farm products.

At a time when America is trying to achieve energy independence, it is critical that the Government support alternative fuel programs. But the EPA's reformulated gasoline proposal would establish a regulatory roadblock to the use of ethanol-blended gasolines in clean air nonattainment areas, such as Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the Clean Air Act, we in Congress made it clear that our efforts to promote increased ethanol use were consistent with the desire to reduce harmful emissions into the air. Now the EPA has created rigid requirements for reformulated gasoline that shut ethanol out of the market, and it doesn't take into account the primary environmental benefit of ethanol: A 20-percent reduction in carbon monoxide emissions.

Mr. Speaker, as the EPA considers revising gasoline rules, I hope it asks the following question: Would we rather be reliant on the American farmer for fuel or Arab oil sheiks?

THE SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF SAMPEX DEMONSTRATES NASA'S COMMITMENT TO REDUCING THE COST OF THE SPACE PROGRAM

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the successful launch on Friday, July 3, of NASA's Solar, Anomalous and Magnetospheric Particle Explorer spacecraft—or SAMPEX for short. This scientific spacecraft, which was rocketed into space from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, will collect important data that will lead to increased understanding of the cosmic rays that incessantly bombarded the Earth's magnetic field and also may affect the ozone layer. In addition, SAMPEX will help us to better understand the formation of the Sun and the solar system.

Yet SAMPEX is important for another reason, too. It is the first of the small explorer line

of scientific spacecraft that NASA has created as one way of reducing the cost of doing significant scientific research in space. The small explorers are intended to be relatively low-cost spacecraft that can be developed and launched quickly—while still delivering high-quality science. The SAMPEX mission demonstrates that NASA has been able to achieve the goals of the Small Explorer Program. SAMPEX cost \$27 million, and it was designed, built, and launched within a 3-year-period.

Mr. Speaker, SAMPEX and the Small Explorer Program offer visible proof of NASA's drive to reduce the cost and increase the efficiency of the Nation's civil space program. NASA currently is in the midst of a wide-ranging internal review of all of its major programs—including space station *Freedom* and the Earth Observing System—to see where costs can be cut and management streamlined. The NASA Administrator has recognized that budgets will be constrained over the foreseeable future, and he is moving aggressively to structure a lean, forward-looking, and affordable space program. I support him in that effort. He is providing an example that other agencies of the Federal Government would do well to emulate.

However, we must remember that cutting costs is not the only answer. An important reason for the success of the SAMPEX mission was the provision of stable funding to the program. As the House considers the NASA appropriation later this month, I urge Members to join with me in assuring that NASA receives sufficient funding for the important programs—including space station *Freedom*—that the Congress and the administration have directed NASA to carry out.

Meanwhile, I would like to offer my congratulations to the scientists and engineers involved with SAMPEX, and I look forward to the exciting discoveries that are likely to result from the mission in the days ahead.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TRACY RUDE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Tracy Rude of Barrington, RI, who has just been named to represent the United States on the Olympic rowing team this summer in Barcelona.

Tracy began her training at the Narragansett Boat Club in Providence and has been highly rewarded for her efforts since then. She has placed in four events in both the United States and World Rowing Championships for the past 2 years and has most recently been named the National Champion for the Women's Eight boat in 1991.

Tracy earned her position as a sweep on the Olympic team by being selected to attend a camp run by the coaches of the U.S. National Team. At the camp, she was judged to be one of the fastest and most powerful rowers in the country, and offered a spot on the prestigious team.

I would like to congratulate Tracy on her outstanding accomplishments thus far and wish her the best of luck in Barcelona. I am proud to have her representing the United States at the Olympic games.

A SALUTE TO WARREN THOMPSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a man who exemplifies achievement and commitment, Mr. Warren Thompson.

Finalized this summer, Warren M. Thompson, the majority owner of Thompson Hospitality Inc., purchased 31 Bob's Big Boy outlets in the Baltimore-Washington area totaling \$13.1 million. The transaction renders Thompson Hospitality the largest black-owned restaurant business and the largest black franchiser in the United States. Thompson plans to reach a goal of \$40 million between the 31 restaurants. This large acquisition represents a tremendous achievement for the franchiser; however, he refuses to stop there. Thompson vows to utilize the services of as many qualified minority vendors as possible. In addition, Thompson has proposed an adopt-a-school program to reach out and expose children in the communities nearing his franchises to the food-service industry and management.

Mr. Thompson has a history of dedication and success. For 9 years, he trained and worked for the Marriott Corp. He began as an assistant manager trainee at a Virginia-based Roy Rogers outlet and later managed Marriott outlets. He served as a rising manager and became Marriott's top black executive, where he first implemented the successful adopt-a-school program.

Mr. Thompson, now 32, graduated with an MBA from the University of Virginia. He has left an impact on the Marriott Corp., where he paved the way for relations between Marriott and women and minorities. Most importantly, Thompson is an asset to our community and a successful contributor to education, our Nation's economy and the betterment of business in the United States.

In the spirit of black entrepreneurs such as A.G. Gaston, John Merrick, Percy Sutton, and Reginald Lewis, I salute Warren Thompson for carrying on the tradition of combating overwhelming obstacles over which black Americans have survived and prevailed. I hope that the knowledge of his struggle and triumph will inspire yet another generation to work to overcome any obstacle which may be encountered on the long and arduous road to prosperity.

VOTER PARTICIPATION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 8, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

VOTER PARTICIPATION

A century ago, 80 percent of all eligible voters regularly turned out for American presidential elections. Today the United States, the birthplace and beacon of modern democracy, ranks behind almost every other free country in terms of voter participation. Just 50 percent of the adult population voted in the presidential election of 1988. I believe that strong measures must be taken to improve the dismal record of voter turnout in America, or politics will become increasingly a spectator sport.

THE PROBLEM

Low levels of voter participation are disturbing for several reasons.

First, low participation can distort the electoral process. Voting is the most direct connection between citizens and their representatives. Citizens can register their preferences about issues and candidates by voting. When people abstain, their views are not fully considered in the electoral process. The preferences of non-voters are usually similar to the preferences of voters, but in certain elections the level of turnout may influence the outcome. Every vote matters.

Second, low turnout makes governing more difficult. Elections are the primary source of political support in a democracy. Candidates for office cannot win the votes of even a bare majority of the voting-age public when half of the people abstain. Only 27 percent of voting-age Americans actually voted for George Bush in 1988. Under such conditions, it is difficult for public officials to credibly claim that they have a popular mandate. Their ability to govern is damaged.

Third, while the act of voting draws citizens into the political system, abstention reinforces the disillusionment that so many Americans feel about politics. The act of voting makes people feel like they have a stake in the system. It leads people to invest the time and effort necessary to learn about issues and candidates. In contrast, current turnout rates signal that a large portion of the electorate may never participate fully in the American political system.

BACKGROUND

There are many reasons why people do not vote. In some elections, the issues are not very pressing. Young people, often lacking roots in a community, are less likely to turn out. But people also have become more cynical about government in recent years. Many people believe it no longer matters who gets elected. They dislike the candidates, the political parties, and politics in general.

Certain voter registration laws also discourage voting. The problem of low voter turnout is mainly one of low voter registration: 80-90 percent of registered voters typically vote in presidential elections. The problem is that at least one-third of all eligible voters—70 million people—are not registered to vote in this country.

A substantial number of potential voters in the U.S. choose not to register because it can be inconvenient, time-consuming or difficult. One-third of our adult population moves every two years and different state and local registration practices can pose barriers to voter registration. Many Hoosiers tell me that busy home and work schedules give them little time for extras—even for important duties like registering to vote.

Other electoral practices can discourage turnout. For example, turnout tends to be higher the longer the polls are open. In Indiana the polls close at 6:00 p.m. before many potential voters can get home from work or finish the things they need to do to take care

of a home and family. Burdensome registration procedures and other obstacles to voting keep millions of Americans from the polls.

RECOMMENDATIONS

State electoral laws should be reformed to promote voter participation. Indiana, for example, might consider keeping the polls open later into the evening. Currently Hoosiers can vote between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Indiana is only one of three states where the polls close this early, and over half of the states keep their polls open more than 12 hours. Hoosiers should be able to vote later in the evening. Currently Hoosiers must also register at least 29 days before the general election. I believe Indiana should consider moving voter registration dates closer to elections. In addition, many other states allow mail-in registration cards, or sign up new voters at polling places on election day. Voter participation might be increased by easier registration, a 24-hour voting period, or even a holiday on election day.

The federal government can take steps to make voter registration more convenient. One recent proposal, known as the "motor-voter" bill, would permit citizens to register at the same time they apply for a driver's license or other types of permits, such as hunting and marriage licenses. It also would allow registration through the mail and would require states to have registration forms available at a variety of locales, including welfare offices. States would be banned from purging their voter rolls of those who do not vote. Many citizens would benefit from a simplified, more accessible registration system, including the elderly and persons with disabilities.

We also need to promote in people a greater sense of civic duty and confidence in the political process. Parents, educators, and religious leaders should renew their efforts to teach young people about the responsibilities of citizenship. The media should adopt a more balanced approach to covering elections—one that explores the positive aspects of American politics in addition to the negative. The campaign finance system should be thoroughly revamped so that ordinary citizens can be confident that candidates for office are responding to them, rather than to special interests.

Voter participation ultimately depends on the accountability and performance of government institutions. Few Americans feel that the issues they care about are being adequately confronted by public officials and candidates. Politicians need to articulate clearer positions on the important issues of the day and explain these positions to the American people. They also need to listen more carefully to what citizens are saying. If public officials make the system work better, then people will vote.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE
CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to recognize Fort George G. Meade, MD, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

By an act of Congress in May 1917, Fort George G. Meade was authorized and the present site selected the following month. In

honor of Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade, the post was originally named Camp Meade. Commander of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War, Major General Meade's strategy at the Battle of Gettysburg provided a victory that marked a turning point in the war.

Fort Meade has a rich history and always has been a vital part of our national defense. More than 100,000 men and women passed through Camp Meade in World War I and, in 1919, the Tank Corps Headquarters and Tank School was established at the camp. On March 5, 1929, by an act of Congress, this facility was renamed Fort George G. Meade and designated a permanent installation.

During World War II, Fort Meade served as a major training center. Approximately 3.5 million men and women passed through the post from 1941 to 1946. During this time, the post also served to house prisoners of war. After the war, in June 1947, the Headquarters 2d U.S. Army was transferred from Baltimore to Fort Meade.

Some years later, on January 1, 1966, 2d U.S. Army merged with the 1st U.S. Army and Fort Meade became the location for the consolidated headquarters. In addition, the same year, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment from Fort Meade was assigned to South Vietnam.

For over seven decades the men and women of Fort Meade have answered the call to duty. Today Fort Meade provides support to Active Army, Army Reserve, and National Guard units. Fort Meade also provides post support services to Headquarters, 1st U.S. Army, the National Security Agency, and other Department of Defense organizations.

A dedicated and integral part of our national defense, Fort Meade has served this country with an unparalleled degree of professionalism and excellence. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I commend the hard working men and women who have passed through Fort Meade. I ask that you join me in congratulating Fort Meade on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

RAY KRAMER: MAN OF THE YEAR
FOR A LIFETIME OF GOOD WORKS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, July 8, 1992, the Kiwanis Club of Neptune-Ocean in Monmouth County, NJ, will honor one of the most distinguished and beloved members of our community, Mr. Ray Kramer of Spring Lake, NJ. The occasion for tonight's tribute to this great man is the Kiwanis Club's annual fundraising day at the Woodlake Country Club in Lakewood, NJ. Although my duties as a Member of this House preclude me from being home in my district today to personally join in honoring Ray Kramer, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a man whom I consider a friend, a valued colleague, and a role model for all public servants.

The list of Ray Kramer's many accomplishments and leadership activities would probably

fill at least half the pages of today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Thus, I will try to summarize some of his more prominent achievements. Mr. Kramer was a member of the Monmouth County, NJ, Board of Chosen Freeholders for 9 years, during which time he served as director for 4 years and deputy director for 2 years he served as mayor of the city of Asbury Park, NJ, from 1973 to 1985, having been a city councilman for 5 years prior to becoming mayor. He was the president of the New Jersey Conference of Mayors in 1978 and 1979, and also served that organization as treasurer, member of the board of trustees and member of the Legislative Action Committee. He has also served on numerous other boards and commissions at the local, county, and State levels, bringing his unique combination of intelligence and compassion to these public service positions.

Mr. Kramer's accomplishments in the private sector are equally impressive and diverse. For nearly five decades, he has been a successful restaurateur in Monmouth County. His keen understanding of how to make a business work has been a major factor in his work in government. He has brought to his public policy initiatives the results-oriented sensibilities of a businessman, and has shown an ability to relate to the economic concerns of the working people and small business owners who are the backbone of our economy.

Ray Kramer has been a lifelong resident of Monmouth County. He is a graduate of Asbury Park High School. He went on to get his B.S. Degree in business administration at the University of South Carolina. He subsequently served as an ensign at the U.S. Navy Midshipmen's School at Columbia University. Ray Kramer served his country in the Navy during World War II, attaining the rank of lieutenant, senior grade. He is a member of Congregation Sons Of Israel in Ocean Township, NJ, and has been its vice president for 23 years. The range of his memberships and affiliations with benevolent, cultural, philanthropic, and public service organizations is extensive to say the least.

Ray and his wife Leilani have three children, Kris, Kally, and Kasey. Ray is also the father of two sons, Jeffrey and Kevin. The Kramer family certainly has much to be proud of, as do all of us who are lucky enough to call Ray Kramer a friend. Through his hard work and commitment to community service, Ray Kramer has touched and enriched the lives of thousands of people living on the Jersey Shore. I take great pride in joining with the Kiwanis Club of Neptune-Ocean in paying tribute to the Man of the Year, the Honorable Ray Kramer.

SMALL AND MEDIUM MANUFACTURERS ARE A VITAL ASSET TO OUR NATION'S ECONOMIC HEALTH

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, small and medium manufacturers are a vital asset to our

Nation's economic health. These manufacturers comprise 355,000 firms and 8 million workers who account for 40 percent of our manufacturing work force. However, to compete with firms in nations that have access to lower-cost labor and firms in nations that are rapidly adopting and advancing state-of-the-art manufacturing techniques, our firms are finding that it is increasingly critical to operate at the frontiers of manufacturing to be competitive.

Although there is strength in our numbers, there are weaknesses in the access to needed resources and to needed training and information. Governments of other advanced nations have realized this and have developed extensive programs to assist their manufacturers in monitoring and adopting the best international practices. In Japan, for example, a country the size of California, the government has established 170 manufacturing extension centers to assist small- and medium-size manufacturers, which operate with a total annual budget of \$500 million. In the United States, by comparison, the Federal Government committed a meager \$16.3 million to civilian manufacturing extension services in fiscal year 1992.

The small scale of the U.S. effort reflects only the newness of the programs and not their success, which has been dramatic. In a review by the Government Accounting Offices of the first three manufacturing technology centers, it was found that in the first 2½ years of operation, \$144 million of productivity improvements were identified, with a Federal investment over the first 3 years of \$22 million: A tremendous and immediate return on the investment of Federal dollars.

The operation of technology extension services across the United States and in other countries has been thoughtfully analyzed by Dr. Philip Shapira and summarized in two articles in *Issues in Science and Technology*. In the first article, "Helping Small Manufacturers Modernize," (fall 1990) Dr. Shapira confirms the success of these programs and the importance in innovation. He notes that the expertise made available by these centers are critical because the transition from old to new technologies requires not just the purchase of new equipment, but knowledge about how the equipment can be most effectively used in a firm's processes. He notes that the manufacturing extension services provide important information about the overall management of the enterprise, including work force training, quality control, shop-floor organization, management systems, and inventory control, and can do so in a pragmatic fashion that realizes the constraints of these firms.

Finally, about a government role, Dr. Shapira draws the following conclusion:

Public commitment is vital. Industrial extension is not a "quick-fix" jobs program. Rather, it works over the long term to improve productivity and quality, technological capability and flexibility, and management and labor skills."

In the second article, "Lessons from Japan: Helping Small Manufacturers," (spring 1992) Dr. Shapira evaluates the programs in Japan and finds extensive participation by the industry, filling precisely the roles identified above.

The needs identified by Dr. Shapira are precisely those being addressed in the legislation

contained in the American Technology Competitiveness Act of 1992 (H.R. 5230) and the National Competitiveness Act of 1992 (H.R. 5231). The former, H.R. 5230, is a bill that I have introduced and the latter, H.R. 5231, is legislation introduced by Mr. VALENTINE which was recently approved and ordered reported by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The report will be filed this week. These bills call for a number of carefully considered measures that would assist our firms in adopting the best practices in the industry, including the more substantial support of manufacturing extension services, the promotion of manufacturing outreach centers, and the creation of an electronic information network that would speed the flow of knowledge across industries.

Dr. Shapira's article describing the manufacturing extension program in Japan is highly informative of the successful implementation of an activity that is widely used by industry, and that provides broad support in keeping their small- and medium-size manufacturers at the technological forefront. The article also describes the stark contrast with the small scale of activity in the United States. I would like to submit excerpts from this article to the RECORD.

[Excerpts from *Issues in Science and Technology*, spring 1992]

LESSONS FROM JAPAN: HELPING SMALL MANUFACTURERS
(By Philip Shapira)

In seeking to understand Japan's manufacturing prowess, Americans usually have focused on Japan's large industrial companies and on government policies toward these corporate giants. But, although there is much to learn from the big firms, the spotlight on the Toyotas and Matsushitas has obscured a key factor in Japan's success: a broad, robust base of small manufacturers aided by a comprehensive local and regional system of technological support.

Today in Japan, hundreds of thousands of small manufacturing companies are not only providing high-quality inputs to Japan's larger firms but also becoming innovators in their own right. Many of these small firms benefit from close, long-term relationships with their larger customers. They also can turn to an array of publicly sponsored centers and programs that help to promote manufacturing best practice, diffuse technology, enhance worker skills, and encourage interfirm linkages. Japan's public technology infrastructure for its small manufacturers far exceeds what is available for comparable companies in the United States and plays a vital role in Japan's overall economic success.

The system of support for technology development and application for small Japanese firms includes favorable loans, credit guarantees, and equipment leasing programs provided by public agencies, cooperative organizations, and private institutions. Tax incentives for equipment investment are also offered. The central government, through the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and other ministries, sponsors numerous regional technology projects as well as initiatives to stimulate technology information exchange, diffusion, and sharing among smaller firms. Prefectural and local governments are pursuing similar strategies, generally in partnership with the central government. The variety of programs makes it hard to calculate total spending for small-

firm technology assistance in Japan, but estimates run into billions of dollars.

At the heart of Japan's system of technological support for small manufacturers is a nationwide network of 170 public centers that extend research services, technology assistance, testing, training, and guidance to enterprises with 300 or fewer workers. They are called Kohsetsushi centers, an acronym from the Japanese words for public (koh), establishment (setsuritsu), and testing laboratory (shikenjo). With their easy access and nominal fees, the Kohsetsushi centers provide small Japanese firms with an effective source of assistance to improve their manufacturing operations and products.

Ironically, the model for the Kohsetsushi centers is an American one—the agricultural extension system that, for more than three-quarters of a century, has helped U.S. farmers adopt new techniques and increase agricultural productivity. Although some U.S. technology extension initiatives are under way, they are patchy, fragmented, and lack the stability, scale, and scope of Japan's centers. Given the problems of U.S. manufacturing—and the valuable contribution of extension-type programs here and in Japan—the United States should examine the Japanese Kohsetsushi system as an example of how a comprehensive network of industrial extension can support its small manufacturing firms.

SMALL IS BIG IN JAPAN

The Japanese manufacturing economy is built on a foundation of small firms. There are more than 870,000 producers with 300 or fewer workers in Japan—more than twice as many as in the United States. Just over half of these employ fewer than four workers, leaving a core of about 418,000 companies with between 4 and 299 employees, versus 200,000 such firms in the United States. Once considered a backward part of the Japanese economy, small manufacturers have risen steadily in importance since the 1950s. Today, they comprise nearly three-quarters of manufacturing employment and more than half of manufacturing value-added.

The small manufacturing sector in Japan is not, of course, homogeneous. Numerous labor-intensive, low-technology operations still exist, and some firms are labor-only subcontractors, with no plant or equipment of their own. At the same time, a large and growing number of small Japanese producers are directly engaged in modern manufacturing, frequently using advanced technologies. Overall, small manufacturers in Japan are more likely to use new manufacturing technologies than their counterparts in the United States. For example, compared with similar U.S. plants, one-half again as many small Japanese manufacturers use numerically or computer-controlled machine tools, and four times as many Japanese companies use advanced machining centers and handling robots. Work-force training—a key element in the effective use of new technology—also is more prevalent in small Japanese firms than in American ones.

THE KOHSETSUSHI SYSTEM

Just after the turn of the century, the United States pioneered a public system to link agricultural researchers with farmers, thereby accelerating the diffusion of new farm technologies and techniques. A federal-state-county agricultural extension service was established, using county field agents and technical support staff to bridge the gap between farmers and experts at agricultural experiment stations and land-grant universities. Although a parallel system for indus-

trial extension was also discussed at the time, only agricultural extension was widely implemented.

In Japan, then as now keen to bolster economic modernization, the value of extension was more broadly perceived. With central government support, prefectural experimental stations and services spread rapidly, first in agriculture and then in manufacturing. Many Kohsetsushi centers were founded in the 1920s and 1930s. For example, Tokyo's large Metropolitan Industrial Technology Center, specializing in the electrical, electronics, machinery, metalworking, and chemical fields, dates to 1921. And new centers are still being formed. For example, the Hokkaido Industrial Technology Center was set up in 1986 as part of a regional strategy to revitalize industry in the northern port city of Hakodate.

Today, each of Japan's 47 prefectures has at least one Kohsetsushi center. In major industrial areas, the numbers are higher. Aichi prefecture, which includes the industrial metropolis of Nagoya, has eight centers. Kohsetsushi centers typically specialize in the industries active in their areas. Some focus on agricultural or traditional crafts, others on high technology. However, most have expertise in manufacturing, especially in machinery, metals, chemicals, apparel and textiles, electronics, ceramics, and food processing. The services and activities of Kohsetsushi centers include the following:

Applied research

About 6,900 people work at the centers, including 5,300 engineers and other technical personnel. About one-half of Kohsetsushi staff time is spent on research, mostly on industrially oriented projects and cooperative activities with local manufacturers. Projects can involve one or several firms. Companies frequently send one or two of their staff to a center to work on a project, which gives them research experience, updates their technical knowledge, and helps transfer technology back to their firm.

Information dissemination

Most Kohsetsushi centers run seminars, study groups, and even exhibitions to spread information on research and new technology. Centers also publish newsletters and research reports and maintain technical libraries.

Testing

Center labs test materials and products, verify whether products comply with Japanese and foreign standards, calibrate measuring instruments, and make sophisticated testing equipment available. These services help small firms to enhance quality, precision, and product development, as well as resolve problems with materials and components. Nominal fees are charged. In some centers, staff teach courses on quality control and statistical techniques and visit companies to provide quality assistance. Firms use Kohsetsushi analysis, testing, and inspection services more than 900,000 times each year.

Advice and guidance

Each center provides help in solving technical problems and implementing new technology. Many simple requests are dealt with by telephone or by manager visits to centers. For more complex problems, center staff provide assistance on site. In 1989, Kohsetsushi centers provided technical advice in 450,000 instances, including 25,000 in which experts were sent to firms. The centers also administer a program in which 3,900 registered private technology advisers, usually engineers

or professors, are matched with companies and provide technology consulting services.

Training and use of laboratories

Small manufacturers send employees to the Kohsetsushi centers for training in the use of new technologies. Many centers also provide lab space and equipment, allowing companies to use specialized and advanced equipment for research, prototype development, employee training, and even actual manufacturing. Kohsetsushi facilities and equipment are used by small firms about 64,000 times annually.

Technology diffusion groups

Kohsetsushi centers, as well as many other local organizations, sponsor groups of small companies that meet to exchange information and cooperate on sharing technology and developing new products and markets. Efforts to organize these groups began in the mid-1980s, as part of MITI-sponsored initiatives to promote small-firm networking and increase the role of small firms in regional development. Participating Kohsetsushi centers often organize several groups, with up to 30 local firms involved in each.

Spending on Kohsetsushi centers totals about \$500 million a year. Most of this funding comes from prefectural and local governments, with a small amount of revenues generated by fees. The central government typically provides 10 to 20 percent of each center's budget.

LESSONS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Although concern has grown in the United States in recent years about lagging industrial modernization, especially in smaller firms, efforts to develop industrial extension and technology deployment programs have for the most part been limited. About 40 industrial extension programs have been established in 28 states, including five federally aided Manufacturing Technology Centers (MTCs). In addition, several states and regional organizations are starting small-firm networks to promote shared approaches to modernization. Administered by a range of educational institutions, state agencies, and nonprofit organizations, most of these initiatives are small and their services vary greatly.

Several of the more successful U.S. programs, however, offer services akin to those provided by the Kohsetsushi centers. For example, in Georgia and Maryland, state-funded, university-administered industrial extension services employ technical field agents to help firms solve technology and production problems and improve productivity. Pennsylvania supports a series of industrial resource centers, some of which match firms with private technical consultants. The federally sponsored MTCs adapt and transfer information and technology, help solve problems and introduce new manufacturing technology, and conduct demonstrations and applied projects with regional firms. But such programs are exceptions; in comparison with Japan's approach, overall U.S. efforts are lacking in several critical areas:

Scale and extensive geographic coverage

In 1990, only 11,800 of the 355,000 U.S. manufacturers with fewer than 500 employees were helped in any demonstrable way by extension services, according to the National Governor's Association. Ten local programs accounted for more than two-thirds of these assisted firms. Many states have no substantial industrial extension effort at all. Additionally, although there are some 50 industrial networks in 14 U.S. states, involving about 1,500 firms, this pales in comparison to

Japan, where MITI reports that more than 2,000 technology diffusion groups exist, with a membership of 70,000 firms.

Comprehensive basic services

In contrast to the wide range of basic services offered to Japanese small firms, most U.S. efforts are limited in scope. For instance, only a dozen U.S. extension programs use field staff to work directly on site with firms. Similarly, few U.S. programs effectively integrate technology with training, put a major emphasis on measurement and quality, or promote collaborative, yet pragmatic, research links with small firms.

Long-term stability and core public financial support

Although industrial modernization is a big problem that requires a long-term approach, program support in the United States is generally inadequate and short-term. Total funding for existing U.S. industrial extension programs is only about \$79 million, including state, federal, university, and industry sources—much less than that allocated to Japan's Kohsetsushi program. In addition, although funding for the Kohsetsushi centers is regular and predictable, for U.S. extension efforts it is often shaky. Kohsetsushi managers sometimes complain that they do not get as much money as they would like, but they are not preoccupied with fundraising—in contrast to their U.S. counterparts who often must expend inordinate efforts to generate enough money to allow programs to continue. Recently, several state programs have suffered budget cuts and a few, including the well-regarded Michigan Modernization Service, have been eliminated. Even in the flagship MTC program, federal funding is to be reduced after the third year and ended in the sixth. A number of U.S. programs are now seeking fee income from firms to cover costs. However, although fee generation can discipline programs to provide those services most valued by firms, the important spillover aspects of industrial extension need a consistent and sufficient core of public support to be fully realized.

A national commitment

To a large extent, difficulties facing U.S. efforts reflect a lack of national leadership and consensus in the United States about the importance of manufacturing in general, and industrial extension in particular. Financial support is inadequate and policy coordination and continuity is weak at the federal level and in most states. Japan's industrial policy commitment at central as well as local levels is demonstrably stronger, and there is more robust political and financial support for a comprehensive industrial extension system. Indeed, perhaps the fundamental lesson to be learned from Japan's programs is that modernization and extension initiatives need to be thoroughly implemented to be effective. The United States achieved this comprehensiveness in agricultural extension, which reaches out at the county level to almost every farm in all states. Federal, State, and industry collaboration is now needed to craft a comprehensive system for the nation's manufacturing firms.

Although success in manufacturing depends on many factors, the U.S. lag in establishing systems to assist small firms to deploy modern technology and improve manufacturing puts these firms at a disadvantage in comparison with their small Japanese counterparts and weakens the overall manufacturing base. This is not to say that new U.S. efforts should be narrowly modeled on the Kohsetsushi approach; U.S. industrial,

regional, and institutional conditions will require a different mix of strategies. However, the United States does need to make sure that its policy and programmatic responses to lagging small firm modernization are not only innovative, but—like the Kohsetsushi centers—are also effective and comprehensive, with the scale, coverage, and long-term stability to make a difference.

TRIBUTE TO ERMON K. JONES

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc., will hold its 77th annual convention from July 11 to July 13 in Bridgeport, NJ. On Saturday evening, July 11, the federation will hold the 1992 awards banquet, featuring as guest speaker a distinguished former Member of this body, the Honorable Shirley Chisholm.

I would like to pay a special tribute to Mr. Ermon K. Jones of Neptune, NJ, who will receive the Outstanding District Citizen's Award at Saturday's event for his community activities and his church participation. Mr. Jones was born and raised in Neptune. After graduating from Neptune High School, he completed a year at Monmouth College, West Long Branch, NJ, and then served 3 years in the Army. In 1945, Mr. Jones received a basketball scholarship from Morgan State University, Baltimore, where he earned a B.A. degree. He subsequently received a masters degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. He served as a field engineer at Fort Monmouth from 1951–69, and was then selected by the commanding general to serve as chief of the office of equal opportunity, where he served until his retirement.

Mr. Jones has a record of accomplishment on civil rights and community service that is second to none. He was president of the Advancement of Colored People from 1966–70, and also served as chairman of the committee on education and the committee on life membership. In 1963, Mr. Jones brought a housing bias suit against an area developer that resulted in a landmark New Jersey State Supreme Court decision that had a profoundly positive effect on prospective black homeowners throughout the State. As chairman of the NAACP's education committee, he was directly responsible for instituting in 1964 the suit which ended public school racial imbalance in Neptune. He also led the struggle for the first minority teacher at Neptune High School; the hiring of the first black parimutuel cashier at Freehold Raceway; the organizing of demonstrations against discriminatory practices of the Neptune Volunteer Fire Co. and First Aid Units; instituting a summer program at Fort Monmouth for the employment of black youth and school personnel; the recruiting and successful hiring of the first minorities in the Post Fire Department at the fort; and leading the struggle on for equity on behalf of the sanitation employees of Neptune township.

Mr. Jones' long list of past and present affiliations includes, in particular, his work with the

Second Baptist Church of Asbury Park, where he has been a school teacher and superintendent of the Church Sunday School. He currently serves as chairman of the church's board of trustees. A complete list of Mr. Jones' other affiliations with educational, fraternal, community, civil rights, civic and political organizations would literally fill up several pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Suffice it to say that, whenever a worthy cause has needed a competent, caring and effective leader, Ermon Jones has been there to get the job done. That would explain his list of awards, which would also fill several pages of this RECORD, including commendations from the NAACP, the township of Neptune, and the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Jones is married to the former Blanche E. Hillen of Baltimore, MD. The Joneses have two daughters, Geneva Jones-Williams of Detroit, and Janet J. Jones of Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, the Jones family has every reason to be proud of Mr. Ermon Jones for his lifetime of good works for the community. He has left the community a better place for his involvement, and he has immensely enriched the lives of many people, particularly young people, who may not even know his name. His name is certainly well known to me, and it is indeed an honor and a privilege to share this partial list of his many achievement accomplishments with the Members of this House.

THE MIDDLE GROUND OF ROE VERSUS WADE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, as the abortion debate heats up in the wake of the Casey decision, I commend to my colleagues' attention the following article on the real meaning of Roe versus Wade. This article from Sunday's Washington Post debunks the many myths about Roe and reveals the compromise at the heart of that seminal decision. I urge my colleagues to read this informative piece before voting on H.R. 25, the Freedom of Choice Act, a bill to codify the standard established in Roe.

[From the Washington Post, July 5, 1992]

A TRUCE FOR THE ABORTION WAR

(By Robert S. McElvaine)

So the abortion wars continue. The Supreme Court has kept Roe v. Wade alive for a while yet, though nibbling at the edges. Now combatants are digging in for the next round on Capitol Hill and in the streets. The presidential and congressional campaigns will be full of fury. Increasingly, abortion seems to be a classic either/or conflict that defies compromise.

Yet a satisfactory middle ground does exist—and in fact is already on the books—if only we would take notice of it. That middle-ground is Roe v. Wade itself.

Before proceeding, let's take a test. Ask yourself what you think the Supreme Court actually said in its historic 1973 abortion decision. How about this: that "the woman's right is absolute and that she is entitled to terminate her pregnancy at whatever time,

in whatever way, and for whatever reason she alone chooses." Or maybe this: that "one has an unlimited right to do with one's body as one pleases."

Those words probably sum up what millions of Americans believe the court ruled—in brief, that women have a fundamental right to "abortion on demand." If you're among them, you're wrong. Indeed, the court specifically rejected those very arguments made by appellants in *Roe*. With this we do not agree," it said.

Ironically, what the court did rule in *Roe* could provide a way out of the abortion morass. Most Americans clearly are somewhere in the middle on this question, torn by feelings both for the woman with an unwanted pregnancy and for the potential life in her. Most of us yearn for a way to avoid identifying with the extreme proponents of either side. *Roe* avoids those extremes, leaning toward the interests of the mother early in the pregnancy and then increasingly toward more equal interests of mother and fetus as birth approaches.

The starting point in finding a sensible middle ground is to understand that both sides in this rancorous dispute base their arguments upon the same fundamental assumption, one that is a central and most troubling feature of the modern world view. Both have so completely brought into the modern idea of humans as separated, isolated individuals or "selves" that they seem incapable of perceiving two lives tied together.

The antiabortion people have gone so far into modern disconnection and atomization that they see the fetus, the embryo, even the just-fertilized ovum, as a separate "individual"—despite the plain fact that it is intimately combined with and utterly dependent upon the body of the mother. Many argue further that life begins at conception and that the embryo therefore is an actual (not just potential) human life equal to that of the mother—even though a fertilized egg or embryo is obviously not yet the same thing as a fully developed person.

When the subject is not abortion, almost everyone recognizes the difference between a potential life and an actual life. No one confuses an acorn with an oak tree or an egg with a chicken. Even our churches make a clear distinction between a potential life and a complete human being. When a woman has a miscarriage in the early stages of pregnancy, no religion of which I am aware suggests that she should search for the fertilized ovum, give it a name, have a clergyman perform a ceremony to prepare it for entry into heaven and place it in a grave. Rather, an early miscarriage is understood by all to be an event that produces sorrow because it ends a potential human life.

For their part, the extreme abortion-rights advocates insist that the "individual" concerns of the woman are the only consideration, that a woman's control over her body is an absolute right and should never be abridged in any way. As much modern believers in disconnection as their anti-abortion opponents, they refuse to acknowledge that there are two interests to be considered. I have even heard some refer to the embryo or fetus as a "parasite"—transforming one's own potential off-spring into an alien organism and making "its" destruction acceptable.

This would seem to be a classic dualistic argument, pitting two mutually antagonistic and irreconcilable principles against each other. So everyone must pick a side and be either for it or against it; there can be no middle ground, just as one cannot have a

"partial abortion" or be "a little pregnant." But in fact this analogy is an excellent one for showing how absolutist, dualistic positions can be avoided by taking into account that two, connected "interests" are involved and both deserve consideration.

On one hand, we might agree that just as an embryo is not a parasite, neither is it merely a bit of organic matter that, like a toenail, may be cut off and discarded without a second thought. It is a potential human being. What happens to it ought to be a matter of very careful consideration. On the other hand, we might also agree that the life to which it is tied is more than a potential one; its interests—her interests—must take precedence.

Therefore, once the interests of the potential human life are weighed, if those of the existing human life are found to be clearly incompatible with the bringing of the potential life to fruition, an early abortion is justified. But the further into a pregnancy one (or "one plus") gets, the more nearly the interests of the potential life come to equaling those of the existing life, and so the less justified an abortion is. Approaching this most difficult question with some understanding of the connectedness of the mother and the potential life inside her enables us to realize that there is, after all, such a thing as "a partial abortion"—one which is performed on someone who is "a little pregnant"—and that this is much more acceptable than "a full abortion" on someone who is "very pregnant."

In the end, the final either/or choice cannot be avoided—but it is made only after a good deal of thinking about the combined interests of the existing life and the potential life has been done first. If only we could find a way to put this moderate approach into effect. . . .

But the middle way has already been found. It is precisely the basis of *Roe v. Wade*, antiabortion forces have managed to convince most Americans, regardless of their viewpoint on the issue, that *Roe* was an extreme, pro-abortion ruling. It was not. Given the mythology that has been constructed around this decision, most Americans probably would be surprised to read what it actually says.

The little-recognized fact is that Justice Harry Blackmun's majority opinion in *Roe* made every effort to balance the two intertwined interests of mother and potential child. This is why Blackmun and the court concerned themselves with "viability" of the fetus and came up with their division of a pregnancy into trimesters. In the first, the interests of the mother are plainly paramount. In the last, those of the fetus are held to be nearly equivalent to those of the mother.

The state's "legitimate interest in protecting the potentiality of human life," Blackmun wrote, ". . . grows in substantiality as the woman approaches term and, at a point during pregnancy, [it] becomes 'compelling.'" He continued: "With respect to the State's important and legitimate interest in potential life, the 'compelling' point is at viability. This is so because the fetus then presumably has the capability of meaningful life outside the mother's womb."

The court was less comfortable dealing with the middle trimester and the question of when viability occurs. But it concluded that in "the stage subsequent to viability the State, in promoting its interest in the potentiality of human life, may, if it chooses, regulate, and even proscribe, abortion," except in cases where the mother is endangered.

This is hardly the extreme "pro-abortion" stance that most people have been led to believe the court took. The *Roe* decision was in fact a remarkable attempt to avoid the sort of either/or, only-one-side-can-prevail thinking that has dominated the abortion debate for nearly two decades.

Americans looking for a middle way in the abortion debate should realize that they already have one. It is called *Roe v. Wade* and, despite last week's disturbing shift away from the trimester system, it is still the law of the land. What is needed is a reaffirmation of *Roe*—the real, moderate, balanced *Roe* decision that Mr. Justice Blackmun wrote in 1973, not the extreme ruling that exists in the popular imagination.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO OLIVERIO DE LA CRUZ CODY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 9, 1992, the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce will hold its 88th annual installation of officers' dinner. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional man, their outgoing president, Mr. Oliverio De La Cruz Cody.

Oli's life story is as interesting as it is remarkable. Born in the small mountain village of Tixtlancingo, Mexico, in 1954, Oli recalls seeing an airplane flying overhead before he ever saw an automobile. His family was extremely poor and he often went hungry but, they instilled in Oli the value of hard work and the need for a good education. In order to assist with the family finances, Oli, at the tender age of 9, operated a corner stand.

As a young teenager, Oli was selected, on the basis of his excellent grades at school, to be sponsored by an American family, the Cody's. This sponsorship opened up a new world for Oli. At the age of 13, he was placed on a bus and without comprehending any English was sent to live with the Cody's in California. His new family could not speak Spanish, so Oli studied very hard and mastered English in just 6 short months. Over the next 5 years, he truly became a member of the Cody family and they legally adopted him. He graduated from Gardena High School in June 1972 and attended California State University, Dominguez Hills, where he majored in mathematics. Although Oli became a permanent resident in 1977 and a United States citizen in 1986, he never severed ties with his natural family, who still reside in Mexico.

From this inauspicious start, Oli has made a name for himself in southern California. Over the years, he has held many diverse and challenging positions. Oli has been a tutor at California State University, Dominguez Hills, the manager of several finance companies, a collector for the county of L.A., and a maker and installer of wrought ironwork. In 1987, he became the proprietor of Harbor Furniture Store. Oli has succeeded in all of his business ventures due to his diligent efforts, dedication, knowledge, skill, and charm.

Oliverio De La Cruz Cody has always felt very fortunate and most importantly thankful to

the family and country that accepted him with open arms. He demonstrates this appreciation by his involvement with community activities. He is a member of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, the citizens advisory board of Wilmington, and the Rotary Club.

As Oli's term as president draws to a close, he is secure in the knowledge that under the guidance of president-elect, Rodger S. Hunt, the chamber will continue the fine traditions established 88 years ago. Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Mr. De La Cruz Cody. We wish Oli, his wife, Carol, and their children, Heather and Marcos, all the best in the years to come.

MOUNDS VIEW PIPELINE ACCIDENT: 6 YEARS LATER

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, 6 years ago today, the residents of Mounds View, MN, awoke to find their streets in flames after a gasoline pipeline ruptured and exploded. This tragedy claimed the lives of a young mother, Beverly Spano, and her 7-year-old daughter, Jennifer. Another woman, Diane Balk, was severely burned. I have not forgotten these victims and neither should my colleagues. We have learned since then that this was a tragedy that could have been avoided if the Federal Government had required more frequent inspections and more inspectors, if it had required rapid shutoff valves on pipelines, this accident might never have happened.

Since that July day in 1986, both Congress and the Minnesota Legislature have passed significant new laws to improve the safety of hazardous liquid and natural gas pipelines.

Recently, both the Energy and Commerce as well as the Public Works and Transportation Committees reported the bill H.R. 1489, the Pipeline Safety Reauthorization Act, which includes several additional key provisions to assure the safety of these pipelines. This legislation will soon reach the House floor for action. I want to commend my colleagues, subcommittee Chairman SHARP, Chairman DINGELL, and Chairman ROE for their leadership in moving forward on this important legislation.

For the first time, the proposed new pipeline bill recognizes protection for environmentally sensitive areas as a key goal of the law and requires an inventory of pipeline facilities in those areas. The measure's most important proviso requires the Department of Transportation [DOT] to issue new regulations for the installation of emergency flow restricting devices and automatic shutoff valves. Other provisions include increased civil penalties for violations of the pipeline safety laws, improved coordination and communication between DOT, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]. Finally, the new bill calls for the much-needed hiring of five additional Federal safety inspectors.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to supporting this important measure and commend all who

have helped to shape and advance this improved pipeline policy.

PASTIME ATHLETIC CLUB CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to consider that in my home district this weekend hundreds of my fellow central New Yorkers and I will be celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Pastime Athletic Club of Syracuse, an institution as respected among sports enthusiasts in my district as any other.

Its prominence has been mostly local, sometimes statewide and on several occasions national. Opened in July 1892 by a few young men on the north side of Syracuse, the demand for space intensified until new quarters were acquired—doubling the space necessary within months.

At a time in our Nation when the novel game of basketball was first generating interest, the Pastime Athletic Club in effect introduced the sport to Syracuse. As many of my colleagues from other big-name university basketball regions know, Syracuse has learned the game well.

The Pastime members did not limit themselves to indoor sports. They participated in baseball, crew racing, track, and cross-country. Meanwhile bowlers, handball players, and boxers became local legends. The tandem cycle team won a handsome trophy in 1989 which still graces the trophy case.

The history of the club is a fascinating look at my district. The love of tradition and the dedication to competition that still exists in my fellow central New Yorkers, in many ways traces itself back to the earliest days of the old Salt City and the Pastime Athletic Club.

The physical changes in the club facilities have kept up with the times. The social aspect and extra activities such as the pitch league and travel club have helped to include all members in the camaraderie and esprit that has spread the warmth of friendship among many Syracuse area families.

I am very proud to be able to spend this time at home this weekend with people who are truly representative of the values our community thrives on.

I want to ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the members of the Pastime Athletic Club a happy 100th anniversary. We wish the best of luck in a second decade of celebrating the spirit of athletics and the values that spirit embraces.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to take ac-

tion to reduce the Federal deficit and to rein in the growth of Government. The goal of the bill is to cut bureaucracy and overhead, not to gut vital programs and services. I believe that Government has a role in dealing with many of our national problems. But excessive and wasteful costs for overhead saps the programs our Nation needs. Many Americans have lost faith in the ability of Government to work effectively for them. The Federal Government should do some belt-tightening as so many organizations and people have had to do during the difficult recession.

When revenues are down and expenses are up as is so clearly the case with the Federal Government, we should follow the example of the private sector and cut overhead costs. Right now, the Federal Government spends \$270 to \$300 billion annually for services such as printing and copying, travel, rent, communications, utilities, supplies and other overhead. One of every five dollars spent by the Federal Government goes for overhead costs—not for programs, benefits, and services. These overhead costs are a source of significant potential savings.

The economic foundation and international competitiveness of the Nation is threatened by the extraordinary growth of annual Federal budget deficits and a tripling of national debt during the last decade. Current forecasts by the Office of Management and Budget are for the largest deficit in U.S. history in fiscal year 1992, and proposed deficit spending of \$1 billion per day over the next 5 years by the administration.

The doubling in spending by the Federal Government during the past 10 years has not been matched by revenues needed to finance such expenditures. The result has been a steep rise in the cost of financing the national debt to the point that net interest costs approach one-half of what is available for discretionary spending in the current fiscal year. We must begin to address this serious issue with meaningful action.

A reduction of 10 percent in expenditures for overhead costs could reduce the deficit by approximately \$25 to \$30 billion. This legislation would require each Department and independent agency in all three branches of Government to reduce overhead costs by an average of 10 percent by the beginning of fiscal year 1996 when compared to fiscal year 1992 levels. The reductions need not be across-the-board, but rather may be flexible at the discretion of the Department or independent agency, as long as the overall 10-percent reduction is achieved. This permits a planned, orderly approach to cutting costs and allows the managerial people in the executive branch to manage. No loss of services or essential functions is intended.

The traditional method of formulating Federal budgets has been to take last year's expenditures, add inflation, and then consider that the starting point for next year's budget. This has contributed to a creeping growth in bureaucracy that costs us dearly. We must reverse this manner of doing business and instead start working in the opposite direction, trimming bureaucracy rather than passively allowing it to grow.

We must face up to the fact that hard choices must be made. If enough of us say no

to business as usual, we can make a difference. If we will stand and exhibit some courage to change the road we are on, we can put our country on track.

**CEREBRAL PALSY ASSOCIATION
OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NJ, TO
HOST RECEPTION AND CONCERT**

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, July 12, 1992, the Cerebral Palsy Association of Middlesex County, NJ, will host a reception and concert, featuring the popular entertainers Regis Philbin and Kathy Lee Gifford, at Waterloo Village in Stanhope, NJ. The purpose of Sunday's event is to raise funds for a wonderful new addition to the Lakeview School, a private school for students with multiple disabilities providing special education, rehabilitation, medical care, and social service support to 150 children from 11 counties around our State.

Proceeds from Sunday's event will benefit the Andy Martin Memorial Fund. Andy Martin attended the Lakeview School for 5 years until he passed away in 1989 when he was just 8 years old. Andy, who could neither walk nor talk, had a quick mind and a great sense of humor. He thrived at the Lakeview School. Receiving intense therapy, he was able to compensate for some of his disability. But most exciting was Andy's use of computers. Through a sophisticated, yet simple to operate system, Andy was able to communicate. By turning his head, pushing a button or focusing his eyes on a special board, Andy would convey his needs and feelings. Looking for some way to preserve the love which Andy brought into their lives, his parents, Chuck and Liz Martin, established the Andy Martin Memorial Fund. Their fond hope is that the new computer laboratory, which will be dedicated to Andy, would make their son proud.

Sunday's event will also honor Andy's grandfather, Mr. Walter Wechsler. A well-respected State official, Mr. Wechsler served as the comptroller of the treasury and budget director for the State of New Jersey. He also served on the board of directors of the Waterloo Village for 26 years.

Mr. Speaker, there are growing numbers of children with disabilities. This startling reality has prompted the Lakeview School to begin a building and renovation campaign to raise \$5.2 million to double the size of its existing school and to provide care, services, and opportunities for special children to develop a brighter and richer life.

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
MR. CARROLL WEBERG**

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional nonagenarian

whose name is synonymous with the Bellflower Lions Club, Mr. Carroll Weberg. On Sunday, July 12, 1992, the Lions Club will host Mr. Weberg's 90th birthday celebration. It is with great pleasure that I bring this gentleman to your attention.

For over 47 years, Mr. Weberg has served as a Lion leader. When the Bellflower Lions Club received its charter in 1945, Carroll was chosen its first president. This month marks the end of his second term as president. The Bellflower Lions Club is part of an international organization founded in 1917, listing over 1.4 million members in 171 countries. Lions are renowned for their work with the visually impaired. In the past, Carroll has served a 2-year term on the Lions International Board. In this capacity, he traveled throughout the world to meetings and conventions, making new friends wherever he went. In 1965 with the assistance of Carroll Weberg, the Bellflower Host Lions Club created the Noon Lions Club, with a record membership of 120 people. Recently another honor was bestowed upon Carroll, he was chosen to preside as speaker for the Huntington Park Lion's Club 70th anniversary dinner.

Mr. Weberg's service to the community is not limited to his involvement with the Lions Club. He has served as an officer for the Los Angeles County Spring Fair for many years and as its president for 3 years. In addition, Carroll was the local chairman for the Reagan for Governor Committee in 1966.

Mr. Speaker, it is because of these and the many other accomplishments of Carroll Weberg that I take great pride in joining with all those attending this momentous occasion in expressing the gratitude he so richly deserves. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute and special birthday greeting to Mr. Carroll Weberg. We wish him and his daughters, Janet and Jean, all the best in the years to come.

**SPACE TECHNOLOGY ENABLES
EQUAL ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE**

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's space program has delivered many benefits to our citizens since its inception more than 30 years ago. Communications satellites, weather satellites, and remote sensing satellites are just some of the fruits of space research that we now take for granted but have immeasurably improved the quality of life here on Earth.

I firmly believe that biomedical research in space has the potential to deliver equally impressive terrestrial benefits. In a recent hearing in Houston, TX, we heard compelling testimony that the space environment provides for biomedical research that may allow us to significantly increase our knowledge of the nature and possible treatment of diseases and other medical conditions.

The spinoffs from our space program continue to benefit terrestrial biomedical research and improve our quality of life in wondrous

ways. For example, an area of great concern to our Nation is adequate health care to rural and underserved communities. NASA is about to issue a patent license to a not-for-profit medical foundation in New Orleans to manufacture and sell devices that can reduce the amount of information needed to transmit x rays over conventional telephone lines. This space technology will enable rural and underserved areas to send x rays quickly to specialized experts located in metropolitan areas. While head injuries often require diagnosis by highly specialized medical teams, a rural clinic can transmit cranial x rays quickly to top national experts at a large city hospital and receive initial diagnosis and treatment instructions. Here, technology NASA originally developed for satellite navigation can now reach out to and benefit all Americans in emergency and life threatening situations.

Just as NASA met the challenge to develop technologies to navigate satellites precisely, NASA is developing the technologies necessary for space station *Freedom*. Based on past benefits derived from the space program, I am confident space station technologies will provide us with new tools for medical diagnosis and treatment, crop growth, waste management, and breakthroughs in computers and information systems that will help us address a whole host of issues we face on Earth. The benefits we derive as a Nation from our space program will continue to enhance our quality of life and make possible that which we thought impossible.

**JOHN I. HENDRICKS, JR., NA-
TIONAL ABE ADMINISTRATOR OF
THE YEAR AWARD**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House and the American public the achievements of one of my constituents, John I. Hendricks, principal of the South Dade Adult Education Center.

Mr. Hendricks is one of Florida's most seasoned educational administrators. He has attained an honor for himself and the State of Florida by receiving the 1992 ABE Administrator of the Year Award from the American Association for Adult and Continuing Education Commission on Adult Basic Education.

Mr. Hendricks' devotion and commitment to the field of education has been recognized by other awards. He was chosen as Dade County's first Principal of the Year in the area of adult, vocational, technical, community, and career education in 1988. He was subsequently inducted into the Florida Adult Education Association Hall of Fame.

Mr. Ramon E. Rasco, a constituent of my district made me aware of the honor that was bestowed on Mr. Hendricks. He was notified by an attentive colleague, Mr. Larry Santovenia, who works with Mr. Hendricks.

Due to his commitment to the educational field, and to adult education in particular, Mr. Hendricks has met the criteria for the National ABE Administrator of the Year Award. He has

supported the notion of education as a never ending process in a person's lifetime.

Mr. Hendricks has been described by Ms. Marian M. Dean, curriculum coordinator for the Dade County Public Schools, as being one of the most versatile, creative, and daring of educators to serve the adult basic education population.

Mr. Hendricks started his educational career as a social studies teacher and subsequently as a counselor at Miami Southwest Adult Center.

In 1973 with only three classes offered, he established an adult center in Homestead, FL, which today is the largest freestanding adult education center in the State. People from all walks of life have benefited from his programs. These include military personnel, inmates at Federal and State institutions, refugees, migrant workers, the gifted, the handicapped, the homeless, battered victims, the elderly, and recovery drug and alcohol addicts.

Mr. Hendricks' devotion to helping others continues. His future plans include a strategy for meeting the educational needs of illiterate immigrants, chemically dependent individuals, court-assigned offenders, and AIDS victims. He aspires to develop the first holistic adult education center in Florida.

It is a privilege for our community to have a person such as Mr. Hendricks. He is a motivated and caring individual who has worked hard for his community. It is an honor to make the House and the American public aware of the attainments of Mr. Hendricks.

TOM SALVADORE: PILLAR OF HIS COMMUNITY IN MECHANICVILLE, NY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I think you can judge a man by how much he gives back to his neighbors and community. By that standard, Tom Salvatore of Mechanicville, NY, is a giant.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to stand today to congratulate Tom Salvatore on his recent retirement after 20 years with the Mechanicville Police Department. But I'd also like to express my gratitude for the fact that he's still a relatively young man and will continue to be active in the community for a long time.

Some time after serving in Vietnam as a Navy Seabee, Salvatore joined the Mechanicville Police Department. As you all know, law enforcement is a tough and often dangerous profession. It was plenty just to be a good police officer, as Tom Salvatore was, earning a promotion to sergeant in 1981 and serving as an officer of the Police Benevolent Association. But the point I want to make is that he found time to do many other things.

He found time to earn two associate degrees from Hudson Valley Community College, one in criminal justice, in 1975, and another in mortuary science in 1980. The first degree enhanced his skills as a police officer, the second degree enabled him to get his New York State funeral director's license and

start his own funeral home. He started Devito-Salvatore in 1982, and has been running the business full-time since his retirement from the police department.

But that wasn't all. He was a volunteer fireman and member of the rescue squad. He was past director of Mechanicville-Stillwater Little League, and was active in Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Sons of Italy, Elks, Rotary, Pop Warner Football, the Raider Flag Football League, and Mechanicville Football Booster Club.

Tom and his wife, Donna, are the parents of three sons, Michael, Marc, and Matt. He will have more time to spend with them. And for the first time he will be able to attend Mechanicville's Family Day. Up to now, Tom Salvatore has always been on duty to make sure everyone else would enjoy the event.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other members to join me in saluting Tom Salvatore, and in expressing our "job well done" to someone who has given generously of himself to his community.

A TRIBUTE TO RICHARD SMITH— PATHFINDERS AWARD NOMINEE

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, during these times of restricted State and Federal resources, there is a critical need for gifted individuals willing to confront today's problems head on. One individual who every day meets a profound challenge in my district is Richard Smith, a coordinator for the Santa Cruz AIDS project.

The success of the Santa Cruz AIDS project would be unattainable without the dedication and expertise of workers and volunteers such as Richard Smith. Recognizing his innovative leadership in the fight against the spread of AIDS and HIV-infection, Mr. Smith was recently named a Pathfinders Award Nominee.

By mobilizing over 100 volunteers in Project Firsthand, his efforts have succeeded in promoting awareness and behavior change among a large number of intravenous drug users, street people, and others engaged in HIV/AIDS risk-taking behaviors. His leadership has joined AIDS and HIV-infected individuals with members of high-risk communities to facilitate positive change. The strong impact of Project Firsthand and the Santa Cruz AIDS project is clear. This year alone, close to 10,000 individuals have been reached with over 60 individuals subsequently entering drug treatment programs.

Mr. Speaker, only through the efforts of individuals like Richard Smith will we be successful in meeting the growing AIDS pandemic. I ask my colleagues to join in a salute to Richard Smith, who has exhibited bold leadership in the fight against the spread of AIDS.

CARACAS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the Caracas delegation was adopted by the participants to the Fourth World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas when they met in Venezuela in February of this year. The Congress was convened by the World Conservation Union.

Well-managed national parks and protected areas are of vital importance to the plants and animals that they protect. Protected areas are also important to human needs including agriculture, medicine, and industry.

The Caracas declaration is the product of participants who want to reaffirm humanity's responsibility to safeguard the living planet.

PARTS, PROTECTED AREAS AND THE HUMAN FUTURE

THE CARACAS DECLARATION

We, over fifteen hundred leaders and participants deeply committed to world conservation, brought together by the World Conservation Union for the Fourth World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas in Caracas, Venezuela, between 10 and 21 February 1992, ADOPT this Declaration of our belief in the vital importance of well-managed national parks and protected areas to all people.

We recognize that:

Nature has intrinsic worth and warrants respect regardless of its usefulness to humanity;

The future of human societies depends upon people living in peace among themselves, and in harmony within nature;

Development depends on the maintenance of the diversity and productivity of life on Earth;

This natural wealth is being eroded at an unprecedented rate, because of the rapid growth in human numbers, the uneven and often excessive consumption of national resources, mistaken and socially harmful styles of development, global pollution and defective economic regimes, so that the future of humanity is now threatened;

This threat will not be averted until these problems have been redressed, the economies of many countries have been strengthened, and poverty has been conquered through processes of sustainable development;

Many people must modify their styles of living and the world community must adopt new and equitable styles of development, based on the care and sustainable use of the environment, and the safeguarding of global life-supporting systems;

We consider that the establishment and effective management of networks of national parks and other areas in which critical natural habitats, fauna and flora are protected must have high priority and must be carried out in a manner sensitive to the needs and concerns of local people. These areas are of crucial, and growing, importance because:

They safeguard many of the world's outstanding areas of living richness, natural beauty and cultural significance, are a source of inspiration and are an irreplaceable asset of the countries to which they belong;

They help to maintain the diversity of ecosystems, species, genetic varieties and ecological processes (including the regulation

of water flow and climate) which are vital for the support of all life on Earth and for the improvement of human social and economic conditions;

They protect genetic varieties and species, which are vital in meeting human needs, for example in agriculture and medicine, and are the basis for human social and cultural adaptation in an uncertain and changing world;

They may be home to communities of people with traditional cultures and irreplaceable knowledge of nature;

They may contain landscapes which reflect a long history of interaction between people and their environment;

They have immense scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and spiritual value;

They provide major direct and indirect benefits to local and national economies and models for sustainable conservation which may be applied elsewhere in the world.

Accordingly, and bearing in mind the message of Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living, the Global Biodiversity Strategy launched at this Congress, and the earlier messages of the World Conservation Strategy, the World Charter for Nature and the World Commission on Environment and Development, we, the participants of the Caracas Congress:

1. Reaffirm the responsibility of humanity to safeguard the living world;

2. Emphasize the spiritual, social, economic, scientific and cultural importance of national parks and other kinds of protected area;

3. Stress that the conservation of global biological diversity and the achievement of sustainable development depends upon effective and vigorous international action to reform the world's economic and trading systems, and to halt the global pollution that threatens to bring about climate change;

4. Strongly urge all governments, regional and local authorities and international institutions to include protected areas as integral elements in development policies, programmes, plans and projects;

5. Encourage communities, non-governmental organizations, and private sector institutions to participate actively in the establishment and management of national parks and protected areas;

6. Urge all governments, local authorities, international institutions and non-governmental organizations to inform and educate all sectors of society about the importance of protected areas, and the economic, social and environmental benefits they provide, and so make the public active partners and supporters in their protection;

7. Insist that industry (including tourism, agriculture, forestry and the extraction of oil and minerals) must adopt the highest standards of environmental protection and eliminate damaging impacts on protected areas;

8. Strongly urge industry, especially multinational corporations, and governments, to ensure that any exploitation of biodiversity conforms with rigorous controls established by the sovereign State concerned.

9. Emphasize the vital role of environmental education and urge all governments to strengthen their programmes, especially in and relating to national parks and protected areas, constituting appropriate national organizations to develop and coordinate this process.

10. Emphasize that although national parks and other protected areas are of special importance, all lands and seas should be managed so as to maintain (or restore) the highest environmental quality.

11. Stress the need for international cooperation and assistance to place the latest knowledge and best available technology at the disposal of all governments and especially their protected area managers.

To these ends we strongly urge all governments and appropriate national and international bodies:

1. To take urgent action to consolidate and enlarge national systems of well-managed protected areas with buffer zones and corridors, so that by the year 2000 they safeguard the full representative range of land, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems of each country and allow these ecosystems space to adapt to climate change.

2. To ensure that the environmental and economic benefits which protected areas provide are fully recognized in national development strategies and national accounting systems.

3. To support the development of national protected area policies which are sensitive to customs and traditions, safeguard the interests of indigenous people, take full account of the roles and interests of both men and women, and respect the interests of children of this and future generations.

4. To ensure that effective international, national, regional and local administrative, legal, accounting and financial mechanisms for supporting protected areas and established as a matter of priority and regularly reviewed.

5. To allocate adequate financial and other resources so that, once designated, protected areas are managed effectively, to achieve their intended objectives.

6. To strengthen environmental education, and to provide training that will improve professionalism in the management of protected areas.

7. To facilitate the establishment of effective and efficient networks of NGOs cooperating at a local, national and international level to further national park and protected area objectives.

8. To recognize the significance of demographic change and its consequences for the survival of biological diversity and to take appropriate actions to reduce this threat.

9. To foster publically funded scientific research and monitoring that will improve the planning and management of protected areas, and to use such areas as sites for studies that will improve understanding of the environment.

10. To develop mechanisms that will allow all sectors of society, especially long-standing local populations, to be partners in the planning, establishment, and management of protected areas, and will ensure they share equitably in the associated costs and benefits.

11. To participate actively in global and regional Conventions and other legal instruments, action programmes, and procedures to promote protected terrestrial, coastal and marine areas and the conservation of biological diversity.

12. To work energetically to safeguard the world's tropical forests, particularly those of Amazonia which are reservoirs of outstanding biological diversity and under severe pressure.

13. To strengthen international technical and financial cooperation that will assist developing countries to establish and manage protected areas and to safeguard biological diversity.

14. To cooperate to safeguard species, ecosystems, and landscapes that extend across national borders and therefore require protection through the collaboration of neighbouring countries.

Recognizing that action to safeguard the living riches and natural beauty of the Earth depends on the commitment of all people, we pledge ourselves to work wholeheartedly to implement the provisions of this Declaration.

Emphasizing that the establishment and maintenance of protected areas is essential to sustaining human society and conserving global biological diversity, we invite the President of the Republic of Venezuela to convey this Declaration to the Earth Summit, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 with the purpose of ensuring that its conclusions are incorporated in Agenda 21, the agreed world action plan for the next century.

INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE LOSES KEY AIDE

HON. DAVE MCCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. MCCURDY. Mr. Speaker, the Intelligence Committee recently lost the services of one of the most effective members of its staff when Larry Prior resigned to accept a position in private industry. Larry made many contributions to the work of the committee and he will be sorely missed.

Larry joined the committee's staff after a distinguished 11 year career as an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps. His military service gave him extensive experience in a variety of activities related to intelligence, and the committee benefited enormously from the experience.

On the committee staff Larry served as the program and budget analyst responsible for the general defense intelligence program and a collection of defense programs known as tactical intelligence and related activities. During his tenure, these programs had to respond to rapidly changing events including the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and the implosion of the Soviet Union. Larry was able to fashion budgetary and programmatic recommendations which enabled the committee to take a leadership role in urging the termination of activities made irrelevant by global change, and increased investment in areas where deficiencies were evidence as a result of the war against Iraq. Larry's knowledge, and his well-deserved reputation for thoroughness, gave the committee great confidence in his recommendations on all issues for which he was responsible.

Larry's departure was viewed with both pride and regret by the committee. The opportunity for career and personal advancement which he accepted reflected, at least in part, a judgment by others on the quality of his work at the committee. While we shared that judgment we knew that as its consequence, Larry's considerable talents and uncommon commitment would no longer be at our disposal. As I am sure his new employer has already realized, the committee's loss with Larry's departure was truly private industry's gain.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Intelligence Committee, I want to extend best wishes for

continued success and happiness to Larry, his wife, Mary Kay, and his daughters Megan and Emily.

**A TRIBUTE TO DR. LEE
MOSKOWITZ**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House and the American public the loss of one of my constituents, Dr. Lee Moskowitz. This outstanding physician was the victim of a long bout with cancer.

I would also like to thank Ms. Karen Buchsbaum, Dr. Henry I. Glick, Mr. Brian Keely, and Dr. Azorides Morales for being so kind as to bring this lamentable event to my attention.

Dr. Moskowitz, a pathologist, was a partner in the practice of Drs. Reimer, Barrow, Moskowitz and Gould. He practiced at Baptist Hospital and was an associate clinical professor at the University of Miami School of Medicine, Department of Pathology.

During his successful career, Dr. Moskowitz did some of the early research and publishing on the diverse infectious agents identified with the AIDS virus. His interest in promoting health welfare led him to Haiti in the early 1980's where he traveled with the Centers for Disease Control and wrote some of the first articles on AIDS in the Haitian population.

Dr. Moskowitz passed away at 37 years of age and was at the prime of his career. Before his death, Dr. Moskowitz was vice chairman of the pathology department at Baptist Hospital and chairman of the Infectious Disease Committee as well as a member of several other hospital committees.

He has served Dade County by being past treasurer and current executive council member of the Florida Society of Pathology and past president of the South Florida Society of Pathology.

Dr. Moskowitz is survived by his wife, Michelle; mother, Rena Gottlieb; stepfather, Sheldon Gottlieb; father, Jerry Moskowitz; grandmother, Nettie Zimring; sister, Terri Goodman; brother, Edward Gottlieb; niece, Michelle Goodman; and nephew, Scott Goodman.

Dr. Moskowitz taught and lectured extensively and authored a myriad of medical papers. He was a highly active and caring individual who spent a lifetime delving into the research of pathological diseases so that he might better serve his fellow man. He will be deeply missed by all who knew him.

**A TRIBUTE TO COL. EVO RIGUZZI,
JR.**

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to call to the attention of all our colleagues the

achievements of Col. Evo Riguzzi, Jr., commander of the 800th Military Police Brigade, Uniondale, NY. He will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve on July 11, 1992.

Colonel Riguzzi is a 24-year veteran of military service and has served his country faithfully. He entered the Army in May of 1968, after completing the Reserve officer training course at Cannon College, Erie, PA, where he earned a degree in sociology. Following graduation Colonel Riguzzi served as a security platoon leader with the 69th Ordnance Company, 559th Artillery Battalion, in Vicenza, Italy.

During his 24 years of outstanding service; Colonel Riguzzi graduated from the Military Police Corps officer basic and advance courses, the civil affairs advance course, Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College. In addition he has been decorated with the Bronze Star Medal, Four Meritorious Service Medals, Three Army Commendation Medals, four Army Reserve Component Achievement Medals, the National Defense Service Medal, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal with Hourglass Device, the Southwest Asia Campaign Medal with two Campaign Stars, the Army Service Ribbon and the Overseas Service Ribbon.

Last year Colonel Riguzzi served as executive officer of the 800th Military Police Brigade during Operation Desert Storm. Currently, Colonel Riguzzi is the Director of Corporate Security and Consumer Affairs for the House Insurance Co., where he is responsible for overseeing all security requirements of his firm.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to Col. Evo Riguzzi, Jr., on his promotion to Brigadier General. Colonel Riguzzi has for 24 years meritoriously served his nation with dignity and I am certain that he will continue to do so in the future.

**AUTOMOTIVE TRADE EQUITY ACT
OF 1992**

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, we are losing our domestic auto industry. The unrelenting onslaught of foreign competition from the Japanese has whittled down the United States industry's share of the domestic auto market at the same time that our companies still face formidable barriers to sales in the Japanese market. U.S. auto manufacturers have seen their share of the U.S. auto market drop tremendously from over 99 percent in 1951 to less than 67 percent today.

In the past 10 years, we have accumulated over \$1 trillion in trade deficits. Over \$400 billion of this is attributable to Japan—much of which is in the automotive industry.

We simply cannot afford to let this continue. The automotive industry is an essential part of our economy and a vital part of our manufacturing base; 14 million jobs depend on it. If the automotive industry were to go under, one out

of seven Americans would be put out of work. And with it would go our capability to build heavy machinery, tanks, and vehicles—the most essential components of a strong defense.

Today, I am introducing the Automotive Trade Equity Act of 1992, legislation which uses the model of the accord on market penetration established in a recent European Community-Japan agreement as the basis for Japanese access to United States markets.

The European Community has recognized the importance of its auto industry and recently negotiated with Japan an understanding on market penetration in the auto industry. Under this accord, Japan has agreed that its share of another country's motor vehicle market should be a maximum of 16 percent. This 16-percent import penetration figure is based on the total of imports plus production of their transplant operations. Both the EC and Japan also have recognized the necessity for substantial use of domestically produced parts in Japan's finished motor vehicles.

In its accord, the EC and Japan have agreed on specific import penetration levels for Japanese plus transplant production beginning January 1, 1993, and extending through 1999. Japanese import penetration of the EC market in 1993 can be 10.1 percent. In 1999, Japan's penetration of the EC motor vehicle market can be no more than 16 percent. Japan's share of the United States motor vehicle market is currently 30 percent, and no limits apply to growth in that market share.

The European Community-Japan understanding was accompanied by assurances of use of certain levels of EC-produced parts. Japanese transplant producers in the United States use a very low level of United States produced parts. In the EC, local content is approximately 60 percent, with Japan's agreement to increase local sourcing for some countries to as much as 80 percent.

Through this agreement, the EC and Japan have, in effect, established a world standard for determining Japan's fair market share in a country's motor vehicle market and use of domestically produced parts.

The Automotive Trade Equity Act of 1992 will bring us in line with this new standard. The legislation builds upon the Japan-European Community agreement by setting a target for Japan's share of the United States market at 16 percent by 1999. The bill provides a transition period from January 1, 1993, through the end of 1999. This transition period allows Japanese imports, plus transplant production, to adjust from Japan's current 30-percent market share.

Both the United States and the EC have a current domestic market of 12 to 13 million motor vehicles—cars and light trucks. Japan is expected to export approximately 1.2 million motor vehicles annually to the EC from 1993 through 1999. Any growth in Japan's penetration of the EC market is expected to come from transplant production.

Japan currently exports approximately 2.1 million motor vehicles to the United States market. This bill will cap Japan's exports to the United States at 1,900,000 annually.

The bill also provides an incentive for transplant producers to increase the use of domestically produced automotive parts. Market

share is calculated by combining the number of direct imports with the number of cars produced by transplant companies. The incentive works by not counting in the calculation of Japan's market share those cars which contain at least 75 percent domestically produced parts.

For computations of market share, the Secretary of the Treasury must calculate the actual domestic consumption and market penetration of the U.S. motor vehicle market every 6 months and publish the results in the Federal Register.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is about jobs. Manufacturing jobs in the automotive industry are an important component of our economic security. The automotive industry is not just the people who are involved in the direct production of cars. It's also the people who work in industries crucial to the production process—steel, rubber, plastics, glass, textiles, aluminum, machine tools, chemicals, and electronics. Add to that the service-producing sectors dealing with the finished product in the wholesale and retail business. The sector directly and indirectly accounts for about 12 percent of U.S. gross national product and generates more than \$200 billion a year in revenue.

It is time that we recognize that our economic security is a vital part of our national security and take steps to ensure that our manufacturers and businesses are on equal ground with worldwide practices. This legislation is an important step in that direction.

REVENUE ACT OF 1992

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a situation that arose as a result of the way H.R. 11 was considered by the House.

In an effort to skirt Members wishing to attach an unrelated amendment to H.R. 11 which would alter the notch in Social Security benefit levels, the House considered H.R. 11 under suspension of the rules. Consideration of H.R. 11 under suspension of rules precluded any amendments from being offered.

H.R. 11 contains provisions which permit nonunionized airlines to offer their pilots more generous benefit packages than are available to other employees. Members of the House did not have an opportunity to debate this provision and offer an amendment to H.R. 11 to counter this provision due to the bill's consideration under suspension of the rules.

I believe the House should have had the opportunity to consider amendments germane to H.R. 11. Actions to counter antics to attach unrelated provisions to H.R. 11 prevented the House from serving the American people who elected us and rendered the function of the Committee on Rules obsolete. In my opinion, such actions deprive the House of the legitimate amendment process and should be avoided.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 9, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 20

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee

Closed business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

JULY 21

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee

Closed business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine instances of auto repair fraud.

SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to establish a National Indian Policy Research Institute.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the role of Federal technology policy with regard to environmental protection.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee

Closed business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the

subcommittee's jurisdiction of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2746, to extend the purposes of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to include American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives.

SR-485

4:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee

Closed business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-232A

JULY 22

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee

Closed business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-232A

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the effects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

SD-406

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 2748, to authorize the Library of Congress to provide certain information products and services.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the state of U.S. trade policy, focusing on proposed legislation to open foreign markets to U.S. exporters and to modernize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service.

SD-215

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to veterans housing and the Court of Veterans Appeals.

SR-418

10:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

Closed business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting, to mark up S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe

military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

Governmental Affairs

Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1258, to establish minimum standards for the hiring by the Federal Government of security officers, and to establish a grant program to assist States in establishing standards for the hiring of security officers by public and private employers.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the proposed Yavapai-Prescott Water Rights Settlement Act, and the Ft. Mojave Water Use Act.

SR-485

JULY 23

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to continue mark up of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Chief Financial Officers Act (P.L. 101-576), and to review the Army audit.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on House Administration on S. 2813 and H.R. 2772, bills to establish in the Government Printing Office a single point of online public access to a wide range of Federal databases containing public information stored electronically.

SR-301

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2833, to resolve the 107th Meridian boundary dispute between the Crow Indian Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe and the United States and various other issues pertaining to the Crow Indian Reservation.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to continue mark up of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

2:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

General Services, Federalism, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2080, to clarify the application of Federal preemption of State and local laws.

SD-342

JULY 24

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to continue mark up of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1491, to provide for the establishment of a fish and wildlife conservation partnership program between the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the States, and private organizations and individuals.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to continue mark up of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings to examine the state of U.S. trade policy, focusing on pro-

posed legislation to open foreign markets to U.S. exporters and to modernize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service.

SD-215

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine cosmetic standards and pesticide use on fruits and vegetables.

SR-332

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To continue hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2617, to provide for the maintenance of dams located on Indian lands in New Mexico by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or through contracts with Indian tribes.

SR-485

AUGUST 5

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings to examine the state of U.S. trade policy, focusing on proposed legislation to open foreign markets to U.S. exporters and to modernize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-418

AUGUST 12

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Indian trust fund management.

SR-485